REGISTERED NO. B, 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

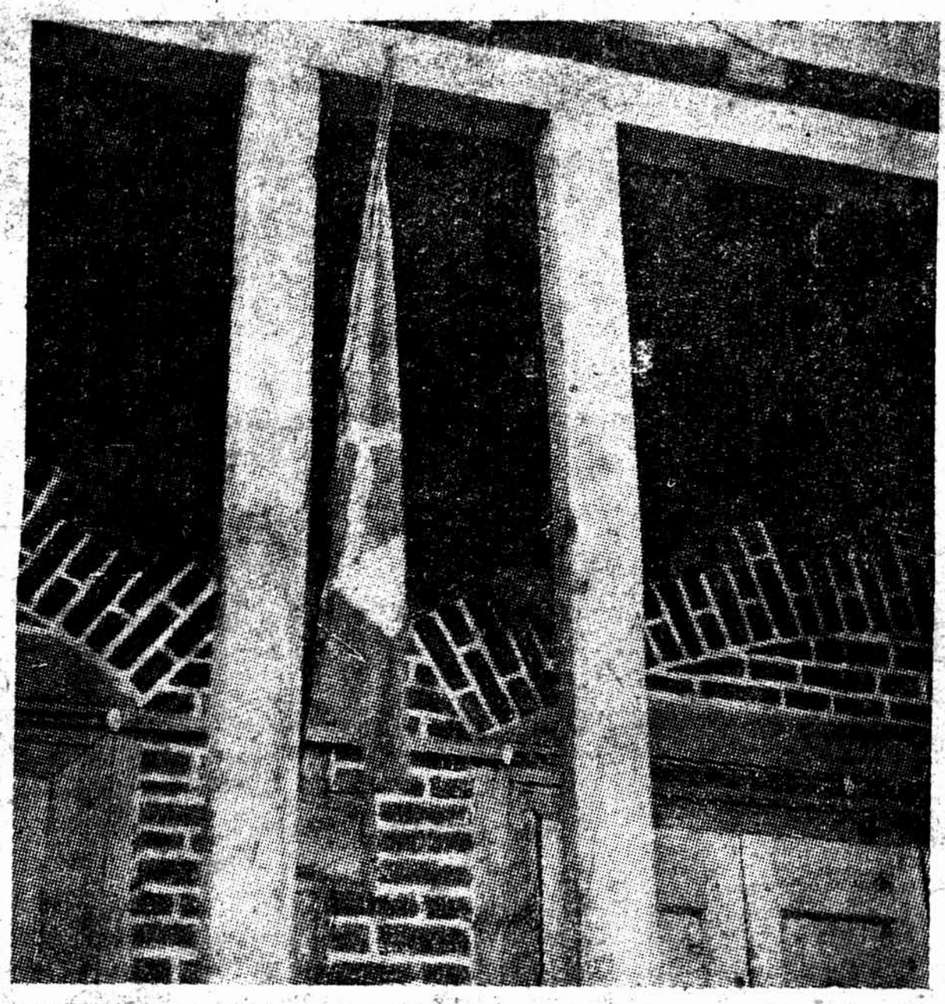
Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 40 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

PAKISTAN HAND IN KASHMIR

From Tribal raids, the Kashmir conflict has developed into an undeclared war between India and Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has now coolly admitted to the U. N. Commission that its army divisions are fighting in Kashmir, but has refused to observe "cease fire", stipulating impossible terms. The U. N. Commission has left India for Paris to report to the Security Council.

Pictures given here are from "The Kashmir Story" published by the Publication Division of the Government of India.



Tribal orgies and atrocities in Kashmir are worse than the law of the jungle. The raiders turned Baramula into a veritable "Golgotha". They seized Mr. Maqbool Sherwani, the young hero of the National Conference, tied him to a post in the centre of the town, drove nails into his body, cut off his nose and, incensed by his determination not to yield, emptied their bullets into his body. Picture reproduced shows the spot where he was tortured to death.

A Pakistan bus which transported raiders to Kashmir. The number plate shows the Pakistan origin.

India's Best For Public Service Page 6

Exclusive Hyderabad Pictures On Page 7

IN LITERATURE TODAY

ALDOUS HUXLEY LOOKS TO YOGI FOR SALVATION

In the Nineteen Twenties Remarque and Hemingway debunked war; Sinclair Lewis debunked M.D.'s ministers, and almost everyone else; H. L. Mencken consigned religion to the hookworm belt; all the writers who mattered joined forces in debunking Mrs. Grundy and Queen Victoria. With the outbreak of the Depression and the arrival of the Nineteen Thirties, the high seriousness of social consciousness prevailed. Hemingway heard a bell tolling and discovered that "No man is an Iland, intire of it selfe." Steinbeck wrote the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Okies. Art went into politics and campaigned for a brave new world, writes Chad Walsh in "New York Times" Book Review.

The one thing the Nineteen Twenties and Nineteen Thirties had in common was their lack of sympathy for Queen Victoria—especially her religion. It is true that during both decades there was a profuse output of devotional manuals and pious novels, but they were not composed by the Sinclair Lewises, Hemingways and Steinbecks. Nor were they read by the sophisticated. The Nineteen Twenties ridiculed religion; the Nineteen Thirties did not bother to ridicule.

ROCK-BOTTOM ORTHODOXY

Many conflicting tendencies are rampant in the Nineteen Forties. Ruthless realism and debunking are far from dead; the school of social consciousness still has vitality. But the truly startling development, to one who remembers the earlier eras, is the rise of religion to a position of intellectual respectability. First-class authors are writing about it. Their books are being read by avant-garde connoisseurs of literature as well as the general public.

C. S. Lewis, one of the most eminent medieval, and Chaucerian scholars in England, has written a dozen books directly or indirectly defending rock-bottom orthodoxy. His combination of audacity and literary charm has made him a cult hero in many graduate schools and faculty circles. Somervell's abridgement of Toynbee's "A Study of History" remains on the best-seller list (along with Toynbee's more cent "Civilization on Trial") though even in capsule form Toynbee is by no means as easy to read as C. S. Lewis. Toynbee presents a systematic Christian philosophy of history, ranged squarely against the pessimistic determination of Spengler.

Two other recent books presenting religious faith in persuasive, modern terms have been Leocomte du Nouey's "Human Destiny"—an excursion into natural theology, with the findings of science used to prove the probability of God; and Joshua Loth Liebman's treatise on the relation between psychology and religion, "Peace of Mind". Both became best sellers.

Oriental Mysticism

In the field of fiction, Evelyn Waugh's novels have progressed from the delightful slapstick of "Decline and Fall" to the haunting depth of "Brideshead Revisited"—a story in which Roman Catholicism shapes the lives of all the characters, but written with so sure a touch that it never slips into didacticism. Somerset Maugham's "The Razor's Edge" faithfully mirrors the current interest in Oriental mysticism. The religious and spiritual interests of that remarkable novelist Graham Greene are an important part of his just published "The Heart of the Matter." Other religious best sellers of recent years (though not of equality) have been Franz Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette", Lloyd Douglas' "The Robe", Bruce Marshall's "The World, the Flesh and Father Smith" and Sholem Asch's "The Apostle."

Finally, Thomas Sugrue's spiritual autobiography, "Stranger in the Earth", has achieved critical acclaim if not the accolade of the best-seller list. A complex, strangely beautiful book, its chances of publication ten years ago would have been slight.

Meanwhile there have been the conversions and reconversions. Aldous Huxley, after mordantly ripping society to shreds in such novels as "Antic Hay", presented the ideal of the well-balanced, so-called "Hellenic" man in a number of essays, then did a complete about-face in his novel, "Eyeless in Gaza". He now looks to the yogi Orient for salvation. His last two novels, "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan" and "Time Must Have a Stop", are fictionized recruiting tracts for mysticism.

T. S. Eliot, poet of "The Wasteland", announced as long ago as 1927 that he had been converted to Anglo-Catholicism, but the critics forgave him until his "Four Quarters" in 1943 made it evident that his conversion had permeated his poetry as well as his essays. W. H. Auden, who started out to synthesize Marxism and Freudianism in the Nineteen Thirties, returned to the Anglican Church and proceeded to write his unmistakably Christian nativity play, "For the Time Being."

The Supernaturalist

To one school of commentators all this represents a "failure of nerve."

THE POPE BLESSES THE YOUTH OF ITALY AT THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ASSOCIATION.

The pace of events has grown so fast that writers are retreating to the wisdom of the Orient or arms of Mother Church.

Mankind is incurably divided into what C. S. Lewis calls the "naturalists" and "supernaturalists." The former believe that the material universe is all there is. All thoughts and emotions are by-products of its processes. The latter insist that there is something outside of the world of matter, and this Something is what gives significance to everything else. Call it the Oversoul or God—it cannot be examined in the laboratory and it refuses to fit into a mechanistic pattern.

The "supernaturalist" welcomes the new literary trend; the "naturalist" deplores it. But both take it seriously and wonder what it portends.

It seems clear that the real religion of Europe and America for over a century now has been Science and Progress. Science was not valued greatly for its own sake, but because it created techniques that speeded up Progress. Progress was the steady, unbroken march toward Utopia. Utopia would consist of three square meals a day, a maximum of comforts, and a minimum of onerous labour. Utopia, in fact, was the imaginary heaven created by the yearnings of a materialistic civilisation.

The optimistic faith in inevitable

(Continued On Page 27)

I Was Arrested For Murder

A Real Life Experience Or An American Identity Parade And The Third Degree

By Francis Musgrave

At first I treated at all very lightly. After all it was too absurd.

Here was I, with friends; a young journalist who only the day before, had been appointed police court reporter on one of New York's biggest dailies. And I was arrested on a charge of murder.

This is how it happened.

A friend of mine was lying ill in the Presbyterian Hospital and I had promised to visit him with some flowers and cigarettes from his sister who lived in Philadelphia.

Coming out of my apartment on 106th. Street, I hailed a taxi at the corner of Broadway. Hardly had we gone twenty yards when a man stepped to the edge of the sidewalk and signalled the taxi to stop. To my surprise, the driver pulled into the kerb, and the man said something to him which I couldn't hear.

I opened the door to tell him that the taxi was mine, but instead of going away, he got in beside me.

"You're coming along with me," he said coldly.

I took him to be a bandit of some kind, and rapped on the window for the driver to stop. But he took no notice, and the man beside me said, "I told you already; you're coming with me."

At the same time he drew a police card from his pocket, and told me to keep quiet, adding that I was under arrest.

I laughed at this. "Listen", I said, "you are making some mistake."

"So they all say," was all the detective said in reply.

I began to get into a panic. What had I done? Stolen a purse? Robbed a bank? Sold dope?

Then I remembered my Press Card. But it wasn't in my pocket. A mixture of anger and fear got the better of me, and my knees were trembling.

"You have got the wrong man. I'm on the staff of the "New York.....". I began again.

"All right", he said. "Tell them that at Police Headquarters. And until we get there, keep your trap shut," he barked at me.

By the time we arrived at Headquarters on Carver Street I was in a cold sweat. How on earth was I to persuade them that they were making a ghastly mistake? If only the detective would tell me what I was supposed to have done! As soon as the taxi stopped, he clapped a pair of handcuffs on me and bustled me up the steps into the building.

Then began a long walk along a seemingly endless corridor. Finally he pushed a door open and led me in.

"Here he is, Lieutenant!" he said.

"Sit down you" the lieutenant ordered. "Here, sergeant, you can take these irons off him in here." Then he turned to me.

"Why did you do it?"

I could only stammer "Do what?"

"Quit stalling! Why did you do it?"

"I don't know what all this is about. I was on my way to see a friend of mine in hospital when this officer arrested me..."

"All right, if you won't talk we'll have to make you. Why did you shoot Joe Lenahan?"

"Who is he? I've never heard of him," I protested. "Call up the "New York..." They'll identify me."

Two other uniformed detectives came into the room and sat down opposite me at the table.

"This is him," the lieutenant said. "Come on now; tell us where you met Joe Lenahan? How long have you known him?"

"I don't know any Joe Lenanan, and I've told you, I've never even heard the name before. Let me ring up my office," I said once more.

"This bird is wasting our time," one of the officers said. "Look here. Why did you do it?"

Then followed two hours of the most gruelling questioning I ever experienced.... or want to experience.

One by one they fired questions at me without giving me time to reply to any of them. Not once did anyone raise a hand to strike me, but it was as rigorous a third degree as I ever heard in all my later connection with American police stations.

For two hours they shot question after question at me without giving me a moment to pause and collect my senses.

Beads of perspiration stood out on my brow, and my tongue was like leather.

Someone noticed this, and rang for coffee which they drank without giving me as much as a sip. They puffed cigar smoke into my face, and that was almost unbearable to a chain smoker like I was. Finally, the lieutenant said: "Take him below. We'll have him up again later."

I was led away to a cell in the basement, and found that it was already occupied by a husky negro. He did not even look up at me, but sat staring glassily at the floor.

Sitting on the hard bed, the full seriousness of my position swept my mind like a whirlpool. Visions of the electric chair swam before my eyes, and my whole past life flashed through my mind. For some ridiculous reason, I remembered waiting for an interview with the headmaster of my school in Scotland years before....my first newspaper job....the excitement of the trip across the Atlantic.

Amazingly....for I was scared stiff ....I fell asleep before I knew it, and the next thing I heard was the opening of the cell door.

The negro was left behind while I was taken to a large room where some forty or fifty of the roughest-looking individuals were already sitting at a long table. We were given a mug of coffee and a slice of bread and margarine.

This frugal meal over, we were pushed into a waiting room, and each of us was handcuffed again. Somebody whispered to me that we were going to undergo an identification parade, and my spirits rose....but not much. Four armed guards watched us and we were warned not to speak to each other. A little Italian was weeping noisily.

Then, one by one, we were pushed through another door into an adjacent hall. My turn came after about half an hour's agonising waiting.

I found myself in a room that was as black as night except for a small platform about two and a half feet wide. This was bathed in strong light. Huge, powerful arc lamps bored down on me, and behind was a large white sheet.

I was made to stand in the centre

(Continued On Page 8)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

You and I are peace-loving citizens of the world. Born, bred and nurtured in Mahatma Gandhi's Revolution of Non-violence we desire to live and let live. According to Western ideologists, we come under the category of the "common man", the heir to Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. We have not yet reaped the fruits of any of these Four Freedoms. As for Freedom from Want, we have the honour to belong to the notoriously starved and rigidly rationed humanity, far distant from a square meal and a fair deal. Regarding freedom from fear, we are jittery, victims of phychosis and complexes of the continuous war of nerves and 'cold war' waged by power politics at point-blank range. More than ever, the common man faces the danger of being called upon to play the role of cannon-fodder.

* * *

Even after the official declaration of the termination of World War II, we have not been free from wars. In China, where hostilities started earlier than the European conflict, war wages furiously, and will probably go into history as a 20 years war in modern times. Viet Nam is on standstill truce. The "cease fire" in Indonesia has brought in firing power from more quarters, and while the Indonesians have hardly concluded their freedom fight with the Dutch imperialists, the Communists bid to swallow them like the Far East python. In Malaya, Britain is fighting to the last ditch for the colonial rule. Burma has lost its freedom fighters like Aung San and U Tin Tut at the hands of assassins, and Communist wild men have created a front ranging from Keren to Mandalay, sabotaging the country's new-won freedom. In India, an undeclared war is going on in Kashmir, thanks to the good offices of the United Nations.

* * *

While India and the Far East, from Kashmir to Indonesia, are under enemy fire, the Middle East has gone "mid-West' in the American sense. Anglo-American and Soviet diplomacy are trying to create the new State of Israel out of the wandering and displaced Jews of Europe and impose it on the Holy Land. Apart from the ravages of a modern war inflicted on this country, good men like Count Bernadottee have lost their lives on a thankless mission. Strange as it may seem, the United Nations Organisation, which has come into being to establish world peace, is witnessing more wars than ever. The first World War, which was designated as "War to End Wars", ushered in the League of Nations. It has gone with the wind with World War II. A similar fate haunts the United Nations. Power politicians assembled in Paris are delivering its funeral oration. The common man has to save it. He has to salvage it from the threatening wreck, not only for himself but for the human species which will disintegrate into particles under the atomic fission which the next world war will bring in its trail. Man v. atom, is the grim alternative.

* * *

In Europe, the East-West conflict threatens to spread North and South on a global basis. While the Western Democracies are queuing up for E.R.P. dole from White House coffers, Soviet Russia has been aiding and abetting the Danubian and Balkan Powers to constitute the Cominform. This is a reply to the U.S. diplomacy of rallying Western European Powers under Dollar aid. American bid for a network of naval bases in the Pacific has brought Russia on the scene as the brain behind the Asiatic Cominform. Communist parallel Government in Indonesia, reign of terror in Malaya and the shooting war in Burma are reported to be inspired from Communist headquarters in Bangkok. The Americans are ready to lend dollars and lease gold for world supremacy, but the Russians are out to exploit hunger and colonial misrule to rouse the Proletariat against the Western Democracies.

* * *

Berlin has been the focus of power conflict for the past three months. The currency reform attempted in the occupied zone by the Western Powers led to the siege of Berlin by the Soviet. This brought in Carter Paterson or air-lift operations by American aircraft to break the blockade and feed Berliners from the air. This air armada of one plane every five minutes dumping in 2,000 tons of cargo a day in besieged Berlin was intended as a broad hint to the Soviet of America's global air mastery. The Soviet advertised the ..rehearsal of air demonstrations which was cancelled at the eleventh hour. A desperate effort at settlement was made by the Western Powers Mission to Moscow, but it proved futile. Berliners in various occupied zones are openly talking of imminent war between the Western Democracies and the Soviet and disarmed Nazis are reviving ambitions of military service from the thraldom and monotony of 'liberation.'

* * *

From the manoeuvres in Berlin, the scene has shifted to orations in Paris. The Soviet delegate, Andrei Vyshinsky played the role of an angel of peace and strongly pleaded for world disarmament and averting atomic war. Bevin played the bombardier and "blitzed" the Soviet case by a series of cross-questions, challenging the Soviet to raise the Iron Curtain and reveal the size of the Red Army before asking others to disarm. He declared that Russia would be solely responsible if the black fury of an atomic war engulfed the world. The Western Powers have submitted the Berlin crisis to the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet is bound to challenge the competence of the Security Council to handle Berlin crisis, and may even stage a walk-out as a protest.

* * *

Thus the U.N.O. is threatened with dismemberment. Russia threatens to walk out, and South Africa, which is out to establish the "Ghetto" and annihilate Indians, also thinks of a walk-out, pretending injured innocence. The main weakness of the United Nations is the power politics of the big Powers, who are out to use it for their own aggrandisement. All of them swear by the United Nations and at the same time keep the powder dry. In the first week of this month, the British Air Ministry announced a series of air demonstrations, ending in a mock air-attack in which hundreds of R.A.F and United States aircraft participated. The dummy war was fought against an imaginary attacker, who in the context of geographical situation could be no other than Russia. This has been followed by fleet exercises, which are on a long autumn cruise. Secret army manoeuvres have also been going on in North Canada under Arctic conditions, and the moral is evident that they are trained to fight a prolonged war under Russian wintry conditions. U.S. fleet manoeuvres have concluded, and Rear-Admiral Conolly's visit to India and Pakistan with "Toledo" Armada on a goodwill mission is a demonstration of the naval might to impress the Cominform elements in Asiatic waters and to link friendly forces in a number of military bases scattered over the Mediterranean, Africa, Latin America and the Far East Pacific Islands.

* * *

While the Western Powers are exercising themselves in manouvres, Stalin and his comrades are busy with infiltration tactics and war production. Huge air strips, capable of handling thousand planes and ringed with anti-aircraft batteries, are reported to be under construction in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The production of V-2 and V-5 Rockets is being stepped up, and the Ural war industries are reported to be booming. As a reply to this, U.S. is assembling air-striking forces within the range of Russia. Big bombers, the B-29s that pounded Japan so heavily in the war are being concentrated in Britain for a possible sweep over Soviet war potential in case of hostilities. Atomic weapons in the hands of rival Powers are a top mystery and algebrical question. Confirmation of an imminent war danger comes not only from rival Powers but also from a neutral country like Switzerland. The Swiss authorities anticipate attack by air-borne troops, and have taken military precautions and have also closed certain railway tunnels. Thus the Big Powers in Paris are indulging in Swan-Songs of peace ready for the fray at any given moment.

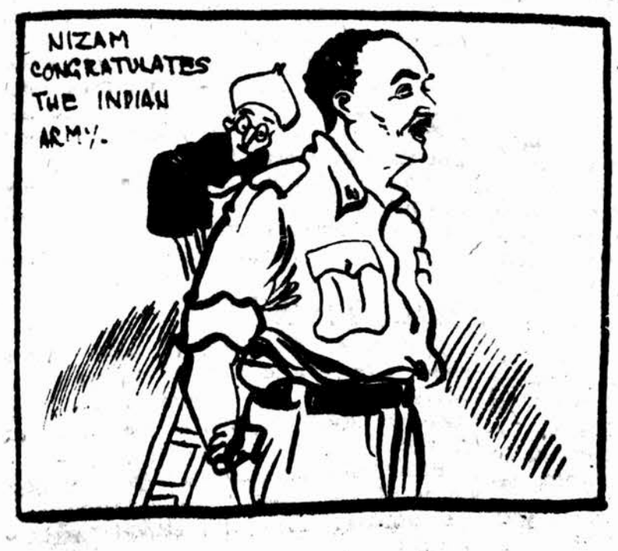
* * *

While the Big Powers are arrayed against one another, small Powers have lost their faith in the fair deal of the United Nations. Decisions at the UNO are not based on the merits of the case but are manoeuvred by power politics. The Good Offices Commission for Indonesia has been appeasing the Dutch aggressor, prolonging the agony of the Republicans. On the Kashmir issue, the UNO did not lift its little finger to stop hostilities immediately, but appeased Pakistan till its Good Offices Commission virtually named her the aggressor. The wishy-washy way in which the Palestine crisis is being handled is no credit to the United Nations. The impression is gaining ground that Big Powers are out for partition and splitting for forces in Asia to further their own aggrandisement.

* * *

The British, before they quitted India, divided her to appease Pakistan. As a pattern of "scorched earth" policy, they renounced Paramountcy and gave possible grounds for the subdivision of a Divided India. They are mainly responsible for India's police action against Hyderabad, solely undertaken for national security reasons. Strange as it may seem, today's thunderers against India's action have been spiked guns when Pakistan's aggression was raised at Lake Success last year. It is widely rumoured that the Anglo-American bloc is for the partition of Kashmir, with an eye on Gilgit, as a jumping ground against Russia. In Indonesia also, the partition policy has made much headway. In Palestine, Anglo-Americans, as is evident from Mr. Bevin's latest speech, are out to impose a new State of

(Continued on Page 26)



London Orison

(On watching recent air manoeuvres over London).

Our uncle which art in America
Sam be thy name
Thy superfortresses come
Thy will be done in London
As it is in New York.
Give us each day
Our Marshall Aid
and forgive us our un-American activities
As we forgive them American activities against us
And lead us not into socialism
But deliver us from communism
For thine is our kingdom
And the atom power
And the Tory
For ever and ever.

G.-Men.
ALEX RUSSELL.

ACME OF DANCE THAT IS KATHAKALI

(By Gertrude Murray)

Though it is true that of late years much has been written in India about Kathakali, it is equally true that there are still an enormous number of people, even in large cities like Bombay, who hardly know what Kathakali is. This is all the more to be deplored since, while it is one of the most resplendent of India's ancient glories, it is still a living art, capable of giving as much joy to-day as in past centuries.

The snobbish Indian fashion of rating whatever comes from the villages as inferior to what is found in the towns, is nowhere so prevalent as in the field of dance, and particularly with regard to Kathakali. While stage successes are frequently scored in the cities of India by artistes who know little or nothing of this marvellous art (yet manage to pass off as experts), the real Kathakali performer has often to fight hard for recognition. To a certain extent this is due, of course, to the manner of presentation required by the modern stage—totally different from that used for village performances.

Leaping Flame

In Malabar, the home of Kathakali, a dance performance is an event in which the people of a whole village, or villages, are concerned. Prolonged drum-beating announces the coming event to all the surrounding countryside. The drama itself (for all Kathakali performances proper are lengthy ballet-plays relating the lives, deeds and triumphs of the gods and ancient heroes of India) begins at nightfall and goes on into the small hours of the morning. The stage is an open meadow with the night sky for canopy. Illumination is given by a mighty brazier of burning oil, placed in the centre of the scene, so that the leaping flames are as much a part of the spectacle as are the leaping of the tireless dancers themselves. Behind the dancers are the accompanists and the singer. Huge, magnificent head-dresses, weird costumes and weirder make-up give the performers the semblance of beings from another world, while the unique, exquisite gesture language of Madras, with which they relate, as they dance, the story they are enacting, makes mere vocal speech seem by comparison but a poor medium of expression.

There is nothing to which this gesture language can be compared, either for its tremendous power of suggestion or for the complete aesthetic satisfaction that one derives from the study of it. Nothing so crude as pictorial description is attempted—rather is one subtly led to conjure up in one's own fantasy the scene or thing described, just as the sound of the spoken word 'water', while not in any way attempting to reproduce any of the sounds made by water, nevertheless conveys to the mind the thought of water.

Vocabulary Of Gestures

The "mudras" are not confined to the hands alone, every separate limb and feature of the dancer having a part to play in each. A lengthy training has to be undergone in facial expression alone, so that the eyes, lids and brows, mouth, nose and cheeks may all be brought under perfect control. No words could tell more than these 'mudras' do, since the movements, expressions and glances portray not only persons, things, actions and sentiments, but every subtle shade of feeling as well. The power and dramatic possibilities of this unspoken language are nowhere better seen than in the portrayal of violent emotions such as rage or hate. Surely no voice could ever convey a more shattering avalanche of passion than do the furious limbs, the frenzied hands, the rolling, flashing eyes of the true Kathakali dancer Yet there are no improvised movements or expressions, every glance, flutter of eyebrow or twitch of eyelid being a part of the minutely studied, rhythmic whole.

No female dancers are allowed in pure Kathakali, the female parts being taken by young boys.

There are no stage properties, save perhaps a couple of benches. All is described so vividly by the dancers themselves as to make any stage effects or furnishings utterly superfluous. A flower, the forest, raindrops, a storm, heat, cold, moon-beams, sunlight—nothing is beyond the range of their descriptive capacity. By one swift gesture a Kathakali warrior will show us his bow, by another his selection of an arrow, while a third gesture sends that same non-existent arrow so unerringly towards us that we involuntarily flinch, even while we are thrilled by the beauty of his movements. To watch Kathakali is like witnessing the painting of wonderful pictures which fade from the canvas even as they are painted, only to be transferred to the memory of the beholder, there to remain indelible for ever.

If Kathakali Comes To Town

To bring Kathakali dance-dramas to the cities, however, without spoiling an art that cannot be surpassed, is a great problem. Unless city audiences learn to sit on maidans for their entertainment, the true beauty of Kathakali will be lost. No electric lighting can ever replace the grandeur of the flaming brazier, nor should the dynamic magnificence of Kathakali ever be confined within the meagre limits of a stage. Moreover, while the Malabar villager is a fine connoisseur of the dance art and is perfectly able to follow the story from the "mudras" language alone, even were there no song accompaniment to aid him, the case of the city-dweller is very different.

First, he has to be properly introduced to, and made to appreciate the artistic value of true Indian ballet or dance-drama, as distinguished from mere descriptive dancing. Then considerable time may elapse before he is fully able to grasp, much less to enjoy, the depth and beauty of the gesture language. Modern city life does not leave us much time to enter very thoroughly into artistic studies of this or any kind purely for the aesthetic joy we may find therein—but that is no reason why we should be entirely cut off from all knowledge of them, particularly when they are an important part of that cultural background of which most Indians today are so justly proud. A commendable effort has been made in recent year artistes like Mrinalini Sarabhai Rukmini Devi and others to bring Kathakali on to the modern stage in such a way as to make an immediate appeal even to those who are complete strangers to this form of dance. It has done good service to art inasmuch as many have thereby been roused to curiosity and even to the desire to study, who might otherwise have never even cared to enquire the meaning of the word 'Kathakali'.

FOR THE GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS, HIMA KESARCODI, AND KRISHNAN KUTTY AND GROUP ARE PRESENTING A BALLET ENTITLED "THE BIRTH OF OUR NATIO N", WRITTEN BY MRS. KESARCODI AND DEDICATED BY HER TO THE GANDHIAN ERA. PICTURE SHOWS A DANCE SEQUENCE SET TO THE POPULAR SONG 'CHARKHA CHALA CHALA KE".

Hassett Bowls Out On A Sticky Wicket In India!

One of the least enviable tasks in cricket is to be vice-captain of a touring Test team.

The vice-captain plays much the same part as the leader of an orchestra in relation to the conductor taking control when the "boss" is away and spending the rest of the time, when not actually playing, acting as a go-between from the exalted to the rank-and-file.

That is the position occupied by Australia's A. L. Hassett—Arthur, formally, Lindsay or Pokerface to most people, and Mickey to his real intimates writes Jeffrey Wyndham in the "Tit Bits"

Hassett first came to England in 1398 with no other worries than to maintain his batting form. In 1945 he was here again as captain of the Services' Victory tour team—probably the most enjoyable tour there has ever been, from a purely cricket point of view. Now he stands in for Bradman. He is an experienced skipper, for back home he captains the Victoria State side, and years ago performed a hattrick by captaining his college at cricket, football and lawn tennis.

Leadership comes as a mixed blessing to him, for he has to concentrate more on tactics. But it has one compensation. He can, if the match it not too important, put himself on to bowl.

It is not generally known that Hassett has pretensions to bowling ability. "I love bowling," he told me once. "I enjoy myself then, for nobody expects me to get a wicket."

That isn't strictly true, for apart from Hassett himself hoping for the unexpected there have been at least two occasions in this country when his medium paced deliveries have taken five wickets in an innings.

But not all his bowling has been done more or less as a joke. He believes that the captain of a side about to lose should take the ball and provide the winning run. This courtesy gesture was made at the end of the fifth Victory Test at Manchester in 1945 when with the scores level at the end of an over, he presented Edrich with the winning single.

He tried it again in India when his Services' team played three Tests there on the way home. But he took a wicket in his two-over spell, and so qualified for second position in the official Test bowling averages!

Why He's "Mickey"

Apart from bowling—and batting, of course—Hassett admits to getting a lot of enjoyment from the good things of life particularly food. The nickname Mickey was attached to him by his war-time colleagues because of his remarkable appetite for cheese. During an off-duty game of lawn tennis he narrowly missed reaching a return which trickled over the net, and as he gazed reproachfully at the ball his partner said, with some bitterness: "If that had been a bit of cheese you wouldn't have missed it."

His seriousness is probably ninety per cent. a mask: just how deceptive his appearance can be was demonstrated to Learie Constantine when leading West India on a tour of Australia in 1930-31.

His team stopped at Geelong for a match with a Victoria country side, and after Constantine had shot out most of the leading local batsmen he was faced by Hassett. then an almost unknown schoolboy. "Learie must have been afraid of knocking my head off," recalled Hassett years afterwards. "for he shut off his fast bowling and gave me thirty of forty googlies to start with."

The schoolboy carried his bat for 147. It was Hassett's first century in a match of any consequence.

Constantine did not know until long afterwards that the small boy to whom he had shown such consideration and encouragement held—in fact still holds—the aggregate runs record in Victoria schools cricket. In any case, Hassett had no reason to be awed by names or reputations. He had five elder brothers (and three sisters) to keep him in order and in practice—one already established in State cricket and another on the fringe of the Australian Davis Cup side.

But despite the abundance of family practice, he had plenty of setbacks when the time came for him to move up into Melbourne grade cricket, as a preliminary to inter-State matches.

"At one time," he confessed, "I made seven consecutive ducks, and I travelled 2,200 miles in nine hops between Geelong and Melbourne to get them."

He overcame that patch but failed in his first game for Victoria State—he made 4 and 13 against South Australia's Grimmett and Co.—and had to wait a couple of years, until 1935, before getting another chance—"when Australia were touring South Africa and half the Victoria team were down with tonsillitis."

This time he stayed, and three years later was on the boat for England, where he produced an early string of big scores. But the line of centuries against the counties were dotted with partial failures in the Tests and raised doubts in some quarters whether he had the big match temperament.

If the question was ever meant seriously he has given the best answer with hundreds in the last three Test series—at Brisbane in 1946-47, v. India earlier this year, and another in Nottingham to start the current series.

Indian Scene

As Australia's vice-captain, he tries to avoid making speeches though one he delivered at a match in India proved possibly the most "moving" ever uttered at a cricket function.

The game was held up by thousands of spectators who invaded the pitch and clamoured for the match to be abandoned as a gesture of sympathy for the victims of the riots. The players were forced into the pavilion, and as the crowd gathered outside Hassett was asked to go on to the balcony and address them.

"Hundreds of people have come here to see a cricket match," he told them. "We have had nothing to do with the riots, but we have gladly observed a minute's silence in honour of those who have been killed. And now, if you will kindly clear the pitch, the game will continue."

It was one of the slickest examples of bowling out on a sticky wicket that cricket has ever known, for the crowd moved back to their seats

PRESSING PROBLEM

Those in Hollywood who know Father MacDonald of Notre-Dame are exceedingly fond of him.

'You know, Father,' a Hollywood press agent said to him, 'I am sick of the problems of these dol. 3,000-a-week actors. I have ten of them under contract and every day they come to my office to tell me their troubles. I don't known how I stand it.'

'Do you think that's tough? the priest asked. 'How'd you like to be one of God's press agents?

Motion Picture Magazine

SOLUTION!

Graduate: 'Professor, I have made some money and I want to do something for my old college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in, if any.

Professor: 'In my classes you slept most of the time.'

Graduate: 'Fine! I'll endow a dormitory.'

Kansas City Journal.

BIG 'S' IN SOVIET PROPAGANDA

How U. S. Views Kremlin Legend Of 'Politburo'

ONE of the most baffling aspects of the relations of the United States and the Soviet Union is the belief of most Americans in the sagacity, inflexibility and political omniscience of the Political Bureau (Politburo) a group of fourteen men headed by Stalin.

Not only have the Soviet propagandists scored a signal success in apparently convincing Americans that this group is a selfless, monolithic, united force, untouched by the considerations of health, ambition and enmity which move all humans, but they have carefully nutured the legend that the Kremlin's Politburo is an unbeatable force in international politics a collection of savants, soldiers and administrators of super human guide and subtelety.

As a result many Americans and many more Europeans approach the political battle for Western Europe and Germany with the idea that the United States and Western Europe are up against an unbeatable combination of subtle intelligence and dynamic action personified by Stalin and his chief subordinates. This is what Russian propagandists wish us to think. Writes Drew Middleton in New York Times Magazine.

In some cases Russian propagandists have been even more successful. Their persistent hammering on the successes won by communism in industry have led Americans to accept the Soviet Union as a great industrial power. This tendency has been assisted by the incination, understand able enough of Americans to see Russia in terms of the United States and not in terms of a vast nation sufferings from industrial growing pains and a terrible hangover from World War II.

Russian Legend

Let us examine first the Russian legend of the Politburo's political ability. To do this in proportion it is necessary to recall the Western Europe of 1945 and political outlook on the morning of victory.

The ordinary life of the Continent had been entirely disrupted. Factories were at best working at one-fiith of capacity. Thousands of them were ruined, other thousands stood empty. The iron heel of war had marked the farm lands. Highways and village squares of country upon country were filled with refugees and returned prisoners of war, aimless and hopless, eager to grasp at whatever aim and whatever hope was offered.

In addition, millions of Europeans in their lifetime had endured two horrible wars. They had been unemployed living in conditions which make those of the American unemployed of the early Nineteen Thirties seem like a luxury hotel by comparison. They had seen science, that great hope of late Victorian and Edwardan Europe, perverted to the uses of death. They had seen Governments dissolve into petty individual with an eye for the main chance and an itch for collaboration with whoever had the most tanks, most guns and most planes at the moment. This had been followed by loss of faith in all old political forms and the people were eager to try anything new which would give them surcease from wars and depressions and hunger. This was chaos.

It is a truism that communism thrives on chaos, on poverty and inequality. Here, then, was the greatest opportunity international communism had ever faced. And what did Stalin and his omniscient lieutenants dc with it? How heartily was the new dispensation embraced by Western Europe?

Triumph Of Communism

In the three years and more that have passed since the end of the war communisim has triumpher in just one country, Czechoslovakia, which was not occupied by a Soviet army at the movement it was granted the delights of inclusion in the system of democratic and peace-loving Russian satellites. And a glance at the may will show that Czechoslovakia, if not actually occupied, was in a geographical position which made her peculiarly susceptible to the pressure of Soviet armies on her northern, southern and eastern frontiers.

Whenever communism has been involved in an out-and-out political fight in which it was not supported by the bayonets of the Soviet army or active agents of the MVD, it has been defeated innational tests of power.

This does not mean that the political war is won. It will go on. But it does show, I believe, that Stalin and other directors of Soviet policy are something less than the subtle schemers of infinite craft and unvarying success which our national imagination so often pictures. They pull their trousers on one leg at a time.

The legend of the omniscience of the Politburo has flourished largely because it has been Soviet policy never to admit a mistake and because the fourteen men who make up the group have been elevated to a plane which is above public criticism in Russia.

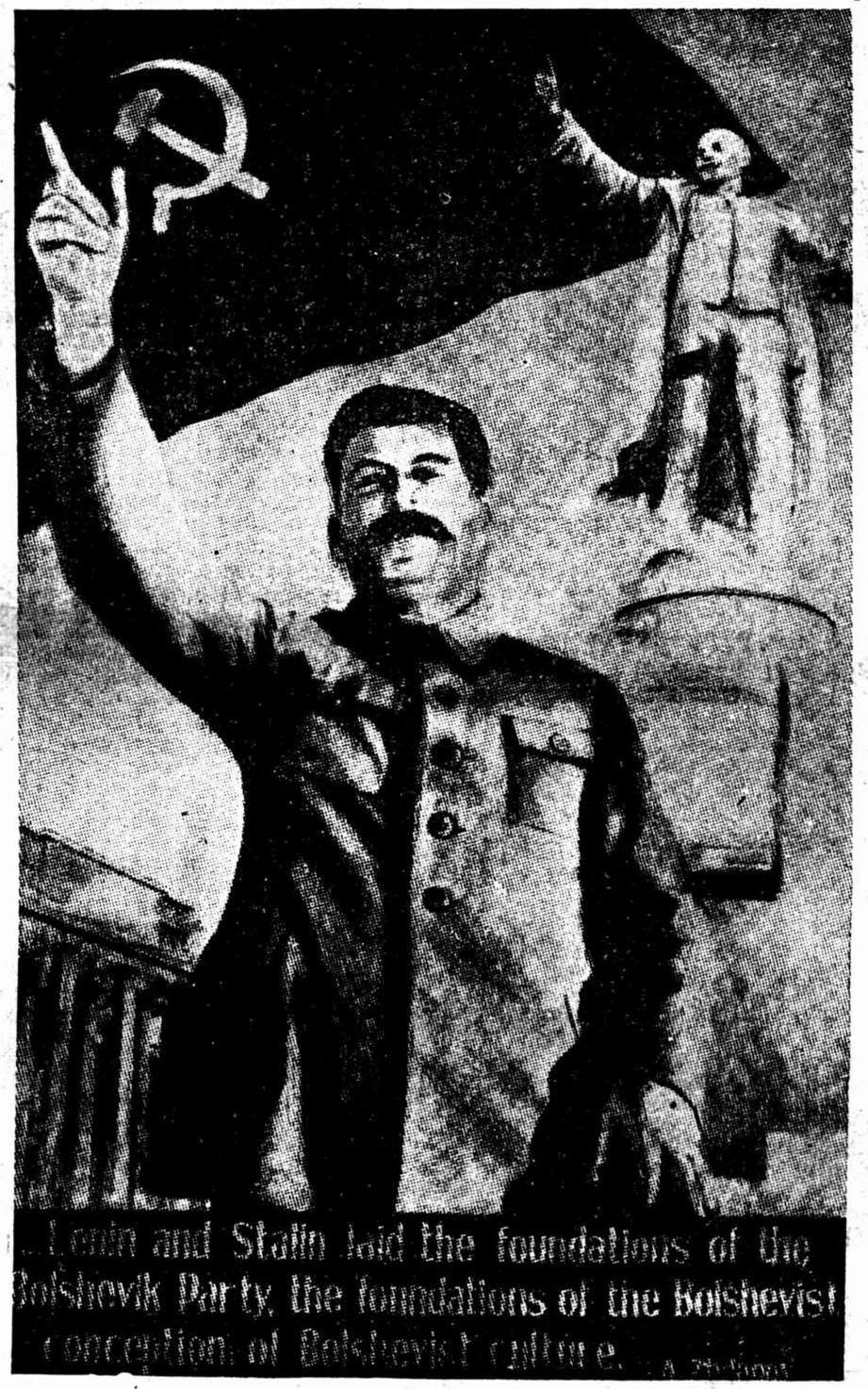
During the war despite the most stunning defeats in 1941 and 1942 and the revelation of delay and sloth on the part of the rulers of the country—revelations which would have ousted immediately any British Government and made defeat of a United States administration in the next election inevitable—the Politburo members who were implicated held their pobs Vorshilov for instance whose preparations as chief of the armed forces proved utterly inadequate to halt the German Army, still is a member of the Politburo, although no longer a very powerful one. But one will not find a single word of criticism of his strategy, his industrial mobilization measures, or his selection of his chief subordinates in Soviet literature on the war.

The elevation of Stalin to the role of a semi-deity, and his chief advisers to the position of tutelary high priests watching over various aspects of Soviet society also has eliminated from the minds of nearly all Russians and many Americans and Europeans conscious thought of this select group as men. This sort of thinking can be as dangerous as its reverse, such as the belief long held by many that Hitler was a very ordinary fellow. For in adopting the former attitude we eliminate the idea that emotions that work on other men do not work on members of the Politburo and that the favoured fourteen are immune from penalties are distortions which absolute power extracts as it due from the minds of those who exercise it.

Stalin has been master of the Soviet Union for nearly a quarter of a century. His chief associates, Molotov Zhdanov, Kaganovitch, and, to a lesser extent, Beria, have enjoyed power for nearly that long.

We must expect, then, that long tenure of power has changed these men. For visual proof, compare the appearance of the leaders of Soviet Russia back in 1938 and the Russian leaders of today. It is impossible to escape the impression that the men of 1948 are heavier, more satisfied, less revolutionary than those of a decade before.

While we know very little about the psychological impact of those ten years of power upon the men of the Politburo, we know that individuals do react to such circumstances. Is it reasonable to believe that the Politburo after ten years of ease and power is as restless and adventurous as it was a decade ago? Should we not believe that having won what they consider success by the methods of the last ten years they are attached to such methods?


Lenin and Stalin laid the foundations of the
Bolshevik Party, the foundations of the Bolshevist
conception of Bolshevist culture.

These Are Human

There is no sure answer available. But certainly human experience provides answers. For these men are humans.

The theme of influence of power on men can be applied with infinite variations to any discussions of the Russian rulers. Today there is another influence which we know, again from history and our own observation that must be working in the breasts of all but one: personal amibition.

The object of this ambition is to gain the position which Stalin now holds as master of the Poliburo and by that token master of the Soviet Union and world communism. The fascinating questions which arise are not only who will succeed him but how will that succession be arranged.

But leaving those questions aside, consider the tremendous emotional factor which knowledge of that power's availability at Stalin's death introduces into every meeting of the Politburo, into every action, every word, every gesture of the thirteen. Are we to believe, as the propagandists would have us believe that these men are immune to the thirst for power that their discipline is so great that their minds do not dwell constantly on the future and their part in the future?

Can anyone, after reading the great Russian novelists, after reading what little we know about events in Russia immediately preceding and following Lenin's death, doubt that behind the impassive faces of the men who sit around the long table covered with green baize in the Kremlin there lurks those self-same emotions which have animated men in such circumstances since the dawn of history?

Tito Episode

Should we not expect that within those red brick walls beneath the red stars which glow through the short summer night that combinations and alliances are made, that men weigh one accociate's loyalty against another's and prepare for tht day when the struggle for power commences, a struggle which will make the wars of the Diadochi seem small in comparison even though it is bounded by the Kremlin's walls?

These are questions which cannot be answered by facts available today. But in the light of the history of the past we can be sure that the history of the future will answer that the men in the Kremlin acted as men in such circumstances have acted for countless ages. Are we to assume that the Politburo is more sagacious than the Athemian elers or the chief lieutenants of Julius Ceasar?

Differences between leaders of the Soviet Union and among leaders of world communism inevitably are attributed by propagandists to differences in interpretation of the Marxist- Leninist doctrine an expedient which serves to raise bitter enmities in the struggle for power and position. But in the "excommunication" of Tito and his followers from the inner circles of communism and reproofs issued to other members of the world Communist heirarchy, like Professor Varga in Russia or Premier Dritrov in Bulgaria, one senses authentic overtones of a mad and ruthless battle to hold or to win power.

Finally, in considering all these leaders let us remember how great a part environment and circumstance of the moment plays in making history. "You would be suprised if you knew with how little wisdom the world is governed," wrote Pope Julius III. And searchers in the minutiae of history often report with wonderment how a policy which swayed a continent or a theory which overthrew a throne apparently grew out of the seemingly aimless discussion of a group of individuals, each of whom was affected at the moment by such exceedingly ordinary matters as their digestion, too hearty a dinner or a sharp headache.

Politburo Supreme

Temptations and emotions which claw at teh breasts of the men in the Kremlin are little different from those that have worried all men moved How then can ..... of these attitudes be reconciled to the constant Communist boast that theirs is a monolithic front of perfect harmony and unity? It cannot, for the simple reason that such harmony and unity do not exist.

Nevertheless, the Politburo still reigns supreme. Stresses and strains which lie beneath the surface are only just beginning to mar the monolithic adifice of Soviet and Slavic unity. It is not suggested that the Politburo is disintegrating. It is suggested that emotional forces exist within the Politburo, the same forces that exist in any government of men, that point inevitably to eventual break-up and that the Politburo's record gives the lie to the Communist boast of its supreme political abilitv.

We made a mistake in assessing the Hitlerian empire. When the end came and the facade was stripped away we found little groups of frantic men struggling for power as their world ended.

In the earlier estimate and in our present popular estimate of communism's unity and sagacity one seems to sense a feeling of self-distrust which ill becomes Americans. If the lessons of the last terrible decade have taught us anything, it is that the ground we stand on is firm enough and that Western parliamentary democracy does in its unspectacular fashion produce leaders of wisdom and courage as long as the people from which they spring remain free. The cold war is won if we remain free. But if we try to defeat the Communists by imitating them, then we have taken the first steps on the road that leads to the unbroken blackness of a new Dark Ages.

INDIA'S BEST FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Book Worms Must Give Place To Men And Women Of Drive And Initiative; An Officer Is A Leader Who Is Made, Rather Than Born Into A Class

(BY GOPINATH SHRIVASTAVA)

Chairman U. P. Public Service Commission

A TYPICAL RAZAKAR HAVING HIS MEAL.

In the course of a casual talk with a few friends of the Press sometime back I suggested a series of tests whereby we could spot out the 'gifted boys' throughout the province at their adolescent stage and conscript them for the service of the State, which should bear the entire expenditure of their further education and training. The boys thus selected, on their part, should undertake to serve the state till the age of retirement. I have seen some of the press comments on this suggestion and have also received a number of letters either approving or criticising the suggestion but in all cases asking me to elaborate my proposal in greater detail. The details of the scheme is for experts and specialists to work upon and I claim to be neither. What I propose in this article is to deal with certain important aspects of the problem as it strikes me and to indicate the line on which further work can be undertaken.

Recruit India's Best

It is a truism to say that the quality of the Public Service is the quality of its officers. This is so in every walk of a Nation's public life, in war or peace. Yet a reiteration of it is necessary, because it is fundamental to ensuring efficiency and economy of public administration, more so in a Nation which is in the making. An Officer is a leader who is made, rather than born into a class or caste. And good leaders are essential for manning the public services—whether defence or education or industry and commerce or agriculture, indeed services which touch on every aspect of the social, economic and cultural life of the citizen. Men and women of personality character, determination and intelligence, alone can control and regulate the immensely complex and mobile machinery of public administration.

The system of public services in India has been built up during the century-old British rule upon a foundation and from the material which can be said to be A1 intelligence and perhaps in industry too. Possession of a University Degree and capacity to win a top rank in the competitive examination have always decided to those individuals with A1 intelligence and industry are. But the many subtle and intangible qualities of character essential to good leadership are not and can never be assessed to an appreciable degree of objectivity and accuracy by any system of formal competitive examination. Indeed, these may not even reveal themselves in an ordinary traditional type of interview. Thus if some of all of our officer personnel have shown to any degree the possession of such qualities as drive, perseverance, deliberateness, trustworthiness unselfishness, socialibility, warmheartedness and so on, the method of selection by the formal competitive examination or the possession of a University Degree alone can seldom be held to be responsible for their just assessment.

Nor has the basic consideration of public service recruitment and selection ever been influenced in the past and even to-day by consideration of personality needs of the service. Even on the intellectual side the service needs such as planning, organising and administering have been met with varying degrees of success. Notwithstanding the fact that our educational system is par excellence intellectually oriented or, to put it more correctly, unduly weighted for the acquisition of academic and manual skills the competency of the recruit to the public services is assumed, rather than ascertained, in terms of progressively developing and stable qualities of the mind.

Personality And Drive

Thus we see that the public services in the period of the British rule have been dominated, perhaps deliberately, by the sole factor of intellectual competency to the neglect of all round competency, i.e. emotional and social as much as intellectual. The result inevitably has been the development of an attitude of 'aloofness and impersonality' by our administrative men. This indeed is in consonance with the fundamental characteristic of British rule and British life in this country.

With the ending of the British rule and the advent of the rule of the representatives of the peoples themselves both in the Provinces and in the Centre the service needs of the Nation have per force undergone a metamorphosis. The service personnel must now needs become the true servants of the peoples and the latter are the sole judge of their competency and of the efficiency of the public service rendered by them.

Naturally the people or, more properly their representatives in the Centre and in the Provinces are concerned for the first time in the history of the public services in the country in exploring the ways and means of putting the right man in the right place. This is also the concern of the man of science. Whilst the concern of the people is largely humanitarian somewhat general and his representative in the Government can appraise public service in terms exclusively of efficiency, adequacy and economy the man of science can but view the entire situation in its proper perspective, i.e. in just appreciation of the needs of the service men and of the peoples whom they serve. Indeed, none but the most unimaginative bureaucrat is ever convinced that academic qualifications or the capacity to obtain a top rank in a formal competitive test go by any means always with leadership OR common sense.

That being so, we cannot but be sceptical, even in a period of normalcy about the prognostic efficiency of the methods of recruitment and selection of the officer personnel handed down to us by the British rulers. Can it be said then that these methods would carry us through the period of transition we are now in and have they the inherent potentialities to make possible the emergency of a stable and sound and progressive order of government which every one of us is hoping would come about in as short a time as possible.

A transition period whether in the life of a man or in the life of a community or nation is always beset with many and varied kinds of difficulties. They are 'growing pains' as it were, which make the sufferer impatient and restless and apt to throw him out of gear. Naturally to meet this unusual development characteristic of the transition stage outstanding, or at least well above average qualities of mind and body and spirit would be in demand—qualities which different services lay differing emphasis on. An administrative officer, for instance, has to plan organise and administer the many activities of the department or office which he officers. In this task he has to master a very wide range of subjecus that a modern department entails. He must therefore needs have a very high standard of intelligence industry and application. An executive officer such as a police officer or an engineer likewise has to deal with men and machinery in which capacity his outstanding requirements would be stable, mature and well integrated qualities of character and temperament; indeed his personality should be well above average, if not outstanding.

Need For Right Men

We therefore need, particularly at this transition stage, individuals of outstanding ability and character to officer our public services. No one who is not A1 in this respect can reasonably hope to withstand the unusual stress and strain which the transition with its attendant all round instability and insecurity has left us in and lead us to positive and purposeful goals.

INDIAN SOLDIER ON GUARD OUTSIDE THE DETENTION CAMP, IN WHICH CAPTURED RAZAKARS ARE KEPT.

Two questions naturally are asked at this point: (1) have we an adequate number of such individuals in the ranks of the University Graduates and (2) are the present methods of recruitment and selection, namely by a system of general advertisement followed by a competitive examination and interview on the traditional lines capable of spotting such individuals and ensuring their adequate supply for filling the officer ranks?

The first question can be answered only inferentially, i.e in terms of the educational opportunities available in our Universities for producing A1 men and women, persons with wide culture, outstanding ability and a sound and stable character.

It was, I am told, the result of the experience of those who were actively associated, as specialists, with the recruitment and selection of officers for the fighting services during the last war that (1) suitable officer material was not available in the country in required number and quality and (2) the system of education at the secondary and collegiate levels was not conducive to stimulating to fruition and to unfolding the qualities of the mind and body and spirit necessary to young men and women fit to assume leadership roles.

Crammers Not Wanted

As regards the efficiency of the se-

(Continued On Page 22)

...IS RETURNING TO NORMAL IN HYDERABAD CITY AFTER THE MILITARY GOVERNOR HAS TAKEN CHARGE.

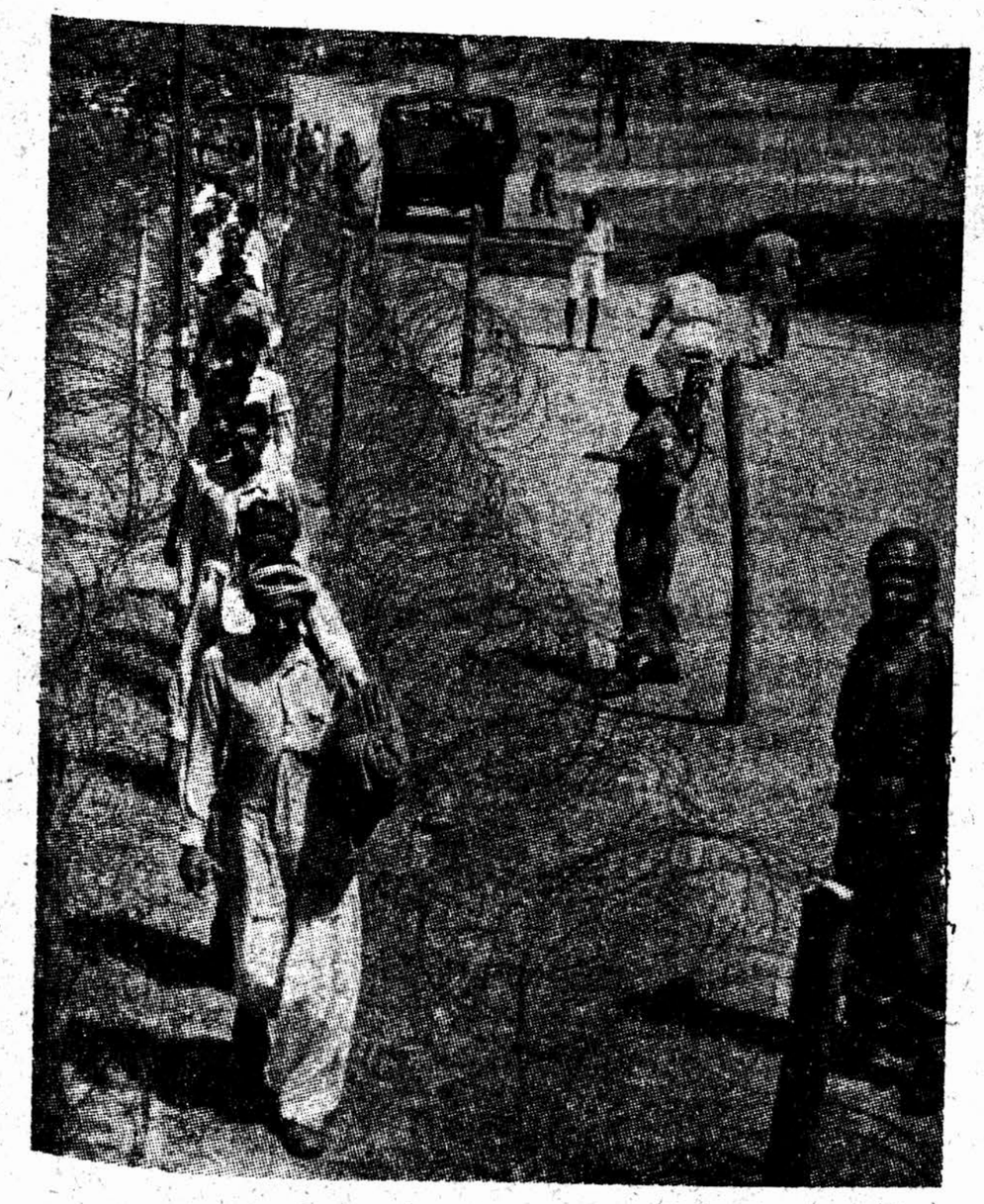
THREE POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES HAVE OPENED AGAIN IN HYDERABAD. PEOPLE QUE UP TO SEND MESSAGES.

RAZAKARS' 'DELHI' LEADS TO THEIR DOOM

A SOLDIER ON GUARD STANDS TO ATTENTION AND SALUTES AT THE "RESIDENCY" OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HYDERABAD.

CAPTURED RAZAKARS BEING BROUGHT IN LORRIES UNDER MILITARY ESCORT.

IN CAMP: AN OFFICER EXPLAINS THE ROUTINE OF THE CAMP TO THE CAPTURED RAZAKARS IN TRIMULGHERRY



RAZ... TAKEN TO DETENTION CAMP THROUGH BARBED WIRE FENCING UNDER ARMED MILITARY ESCORT IN TRIMULGHERRY.

RAZAKARS GETTING THEIR MID-DAY FOOD IN CAMP.

20 Million Year Old Bones Throw Doubt

ON DESCENT OF MAN FROM APES

By Thomas R. Henry

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

SCIENCE EDITOR, NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

Africa is wielding a lot of hitherto unknown "missing links" of the human family tree. They are 20,000,000-year-old fossil bones of big monkeys who walked erect and who had small brains, but many of whose bones show strong deviations toward those of man.

The finds throw serious doubt on whether man's ancestors ever were the tree-dwellers of the comic strips and on the descent of man from the same family stock as the great apes. It appears more likely that man came from a progressive group of slender, long-tailed monkeys who spent most of their time on the ground. If Gorilla, gibbon and chimpanzee came from the same stock—which appears quite doubtful—they have followed a quite different road of evolution than the human species.

Most notable are the finds of Dr. Robert broom in South Africa and of Dr. L. S. Leakey on an island in lake victoria Nyasa in the Kenya province of East Africa. A cast of Leakey's chief discovery has just been received at the U.S. National museum in Washington. Other material of the same type has been found by the university of California African expedition which now is in the field.

Animals About The Size Of Man

Dr. Brown's finds appear to be the most significant. They are skulls and bones of apelike creatures known as Australopithecadae. They were animals of about the size of man, and had a brain roughly the size those of the chimpanzee and gorilla, with a capacity of about 500 cubic centimeters. This is compared to a capacity of about 1,000 cubic centimeters for the most primitive men. The contours of the skulls show, however, that these brains were taking on a characteristically human pattern.

This is especially true of the frontal region of the skull, which constitutes the outstanding difference between man and the great apes. Within it came to be located the centres of throughout and imagination. In humans, the head has been thrust fordard and is held erect. This has required the moving forward of the so-called foramen magnum, the opening through which the spinal cord joins the brain. This forward motion is apparent in the south African finds.

Even more suggestive, however, are some of the limb bones, according to a report just made by Dr. W. E. Legros Clark of the Oxford university department of human anatomy. At least one of them corresponds very closely to the bone which serves the same function in man, and is entirely different from that of any of the great apes.

Ape Lilke Man

Even more significant, however, are some of the finds just reported by Dr. Leakey from the Kenya colony. These are remains of more than 50 apes with humanlike characters which now are being studied at Oxford, in Britain. They date from the miocene period of geological time—about 20,000,000 years ago—when animal life was just taking on its present forms. At that time, it has been assumed, the ape line was just coming into existence. No skulls have been found, but some idea of what they looked like can be formed from the jaws.

Jaws, teeth and limb bones are closer to the human than to the manlike apes. They also are closer, in some respects, to the African monkeys. They came from lightly built, active runners and leapers, not tree climbers. Some of them were as large as the gorilla.

I Was Arrested For Murder

(continued from page 2)

of the platform where there was a row of black lines marking feet and inches. A burly policeman or warder stood beside me.

All at once a voice boomed out of the darkness.

"What height?"

"Five feet six, sir."

"It says here 'five seven'. Never mind, stand down sergeant!"

I was left alone in the blinding light. The heat from the arc lights was terrific.

Without warning, the voice boomed again.

"Fobbini," it said. "Is that your name?"

"No", I answered weakly, but a microphone picked it up and hurled it across the room. The "no" echoed from wall to wall.

Once more the voice bellowed at me:

"Yesterday morning you shot Joseph Lenahan near the corner of First Avenue and Tenth Street."

My knees shook horribly.

"No", the microphone boomed my voice once more.

Very vaguely in the darkness I could just make out the figure of an officer standing on a dais. Behind him everything was black, but I could sense that it was a vast room because of the echoes from the microphone.

The figure was just about to speak again, when I saw another officer join him and whisper something to him.

"What is your name?" the interrogator demanded after a moment or two.

"Musgrave". This time I answered so loudly that the microphone made a deafening roar that seemed to fill the room.

"All right. That'll do. You can go. Take the handcuffs off, sergeant!"

Someone took me into another room, leading me gently by the arm.

"Pity I didn't spot you sooner," he said. "I saw you yesterday in the Press box at Jefferson Court. You look devilishly like the man we want, though. Well, so long. You will find your way out along the corridor."

I was free. For a moment I could not believe it. Then I hurriedly passed through the doorway into the street and....freedom.

Suppressed Document Of Current History

WORLD INTELLECTUALS SPOTLIGHT DANGER

(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY")

The Congress of world intellectuals for peace, recently organised in Warsaw, Poland, received a fantastically distorted press in the Western countries. In fact, it proved to be a sober, practical and almost unanimous meeting of hundreds of the leaders Scientists, Writers, Administrators and professional men from scores of countries. Their final resolution has been boycotted by the World Press, but we produce it here in full.

"We scientists, writers and artists of forty-five countries gathered in the Polish city of Wroclaw appeal to the world intellectuals. We recall the deadly menace with which mankind has been recently threatened. We witnessed the Fascist barbarism, the destruction of historical and cultural monuments, the extermination and persecution of the men of science, the humiliation of every spiritual values we witnessed the facts which denied the elementary conception of conscience, commonsense and progress. mankind's culture has been saved at the cost of unheard of sacrifices, thanks to the tremendous efforts of the democratic forces of the USSR, Britain and U.S.A., thanks to the heroic national resistance in countries invaded by Fascism. But in spite of the world nations' will and aspiration, group of a people in America and Europe who inherited from Fascism the ideas of racial superiority and negation of progress, who took from Fascism the tendency to settle all the questions with armed force, are preparing another attempt at the spiritual property of the world's nations.

"The culture of European countries which have brought gigantic contribution to mankind's spiritual treasury, is threatened with the loss of national character. In many countries—Greece, Spain, Latin America—forces hostile to progress are protecting the old Fascist centres and stirring up new ones. In defiance of reason and conscience, the oppression of individuals and nations whom the oppressors call coloured is being continued or even strengthened. Heirs of Fascist methods are practising racial discrimination in their countries, persecuting the outstanding representatives of science and arts. The scientific discoveries which might serve mankind are being turned into a secret production of means of destruction, thus disgracing and undermining the noble mission of science. Under those people's rule, literature and art instead of enlightening nations and bringing them closer, are stirring up the lowest instincts and man's hatred, are paving the way to war.

"We deeply believe in the necessity of free development and spreading of achievements of progressive culture in all the countries; on behalf of peace, progress and the world's future, we protest against any limitations of these freedoms and we stress that the mutual understanding of cultures and nations is necessary for the benefit ofcivilisation and peace. Aware of the fact that modern science has liberated new powerful forces which certainly will be used either to mankind's benefit or to its detriment, the Congress protests against the use of science for destructive purposes and calls to mobilise every effort to spread knowledge all over the world and to use scientific means so that poverty, ignorance, disease and want which mankind's majority suffer might be speedily combated.

"The Congress demands also to abolish the limitations hampering the free movement of people serving the cause of peace and progress as well as limitations in the publication of books, results of scientific research and any scientific or cultural achievements serving the same cause.

"The world's nations abhor war, they are strong enough to protect peace and culture against neo-Fascist schemes. World intellectuals! You bear a sacred responsibility in face of your nations, of mankind and history. We raise the voice in defence of peace, in defence of free cultural development of nations, in defence of their national independence, their close co-operation and friendship.

"We appeal to all men of intellectual work in all countries in the world to take our conclusions into consideration, to organise national congresses of intellectuals in defence of peace, to set up national committees in defence of peace everywhere, to strengthen the international ties between intellectual of all countries for peace sake".

In the voting on the above resolution, delegations of the following countries voted unanimously for it: Albania, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, French Africa, Algiers, Madagascar, Martinique, Vietnam, Greece, Spain, Holland, India, Iraq, Israel, Jugoslavia, Mexico, Germany, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Uruguay, Hungary, Ceylon, Portugal, Italy and U.S.S.R.

In the Brazilian delegation five voted for—one abstained; in the American twenty-three for—seven against—two abstained; in the Swiss two for—two against; in the British twenty-five for—four against—three abstained. Altogether three hundred and seventy-one delegates voted for—thirteen against—six abstained.

HE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ACCOMPANIED BY RANI MAHARAJ NGH PAID A VISIT TO THE TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR WAR DISABLED AT AUNDH NEAR POONA. HIS EXCELLENCY IS SEEN CHATTING WITH THE TRAINEES.

RANI MAHARAJ SINGH EXAMINING SPECIMENS OF WORK DONE BY THE TRAINEES.

New York Cotton Prices Harden On Price-Fixing

Mild Rally In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

COTTON: Light pressure caused small opening losses but prices quickly rallied under the leadership of nearby October influenced by covering with December and March deliveries benefitting from increased price-fixing. Scarcity of contracts and the everpresent loan support influences were the chief stimulants. The C.C.C. reported that 1948 crop loans upto September 23rd totalled 349,000 bales. Sentiment was further aided by export possibilities and reports of some improvement in the cotton goods markets. The firm tendency continued during late dealings aided by persistent price-fixing operations presumably influenced by export demands which met only scaleup hedge pressure. This stimulated covering operations and the seccion closed firm. Sales are estimated at 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, October 1:

October	31.65+13
December	31.22+15
March	30.96+23
May	30.72+22
Middling spot	32.23+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, October 1:

October	31.'5+07
December	31.17+13
March	30.92+21
May	30.66+17
Middling Spot	31.15—05

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Ruled steady on further additional pleasing earnings and dividends but trading was restricted. Changes were mainly fractional with gains predominating including selected steels motors, rails, rubbers, aircrafts, oils and nonferrous minings. There was modest interest in the latter with some quarters opining that the British Ministry of supply advances may exert some price pressure on the United States market. The averages were industrials 178.76 and rails 58.50.

Irregularly higher tendencies covering one dollar or so developed in late dealings with interest occasionally improving in selected motors, oils, aircrafts, steels, chemicals, minings and specialities. Motors responded to estimates of output which indicated a sharp recovery this week after the resumption of Chrysler and Packard operations while rails were aided by the formal request to the I.C.C. for a further eight per cent freight-rate boost. Films held steady in face of the department of justice announcement that it will press the film antitrust case. Various lagging issues joined the rally and fairly well distribed gains form fractions to one dollar or more were established with the market closing firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO GRAINS: The early steadiness was due to buying of wheat by mill interests against sales of flour to Holland and exporters buying of maize. Prices later eased on profit-taking and hedging now finding support limited. Holland purchased a moderate amount of 80 per cent extraction flour for October shipment from the gulf paying 624 cents per 50 kilos.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 1

Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged on the New York Produce Exchange to-day.

The inability to discharge a 200-ton shipment because of the west coast shipping strike forced purchase by sellers who were unable to meet September delivery obligations, according to brokers' reports.

In the ready market black pepper was quoted at 97 cents asked and white at 95 cents asked.

Closing prices included:—

DELIVERY: October 86. December 83. January 72. March 63. May 60. July 59. September 58.

Other seed prices included:—

Castorseeds dol. 115 per long ton fob Brazilia ports, nom.

Cottonseeds dol. 70-75 nom per ton basis Memphis, depending on quality.

Linseed dol 6.10 nom per bushel, Minneapolis.

Linseed oil 26.8 cents per pound in tank cars.

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound.

Groundnut oil 23 cents per pound.

SMALL ACTIVITY IN WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market witnessed a widening price gap between buyers and sellers which curtailed activity in to-day's session.

The 80 square four-yard print which was the focal point of attention was reported available at 22 cents a yard. But buyers showed little more than routine interest.

Converters believed that garment manufacturers were gradually scaling price ideas nearer to the last Office of Price Administration ceiling price of 19.67 cents a yard.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Trade circles reported to-day that it expected that demand will continue to be excellent in the Silver Tarket with the current hearty selling reflected in one point and a quarter rise within the past week.

The sources said that supplies were not available to support demand on the part of manufacturers who are starting to line Christmas goods.

The price was quoted at 76 1/2 cents per ounce.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: October 1:

Consol, 2-1-1|2 p.c.	£78
Conversion Loan, 3-1|2 p.c. 1961	£105-3|16
War Loan, 3-1|2 p.c. 1952 and after	£103-7|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. Hongkong and Shanghai 1960|90	£112-3|4
Bank London reg.	£116-1|2
National Bank of India.	£33

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,694.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, October 1.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	23-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35-3/8
Chase National Bank	33-7/8
Sinclair Oil	25-1/4
Firestone Type and Rubber Co.	46-1/2 ex div
General Electric Co	39-5/8
General Motors	61-1/4
Ingersoll Rand	66 bid
International Nickel	30-1/8
National City Bank of New York	38-1/8
New York Central Railroad Co	16-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-3/8
Texas Corporation	55-1/2
Union Carbide New Stock	39-3/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	18-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK. Oct. 1.

U. S price of foreign silver 76-1/2 cents

LONDON BULLION

LONDON. Oct 1.

Silver: Spot and Forward both 46-1/2 d. Gold bars fine per ounce £8/12/3.

Saturday trading on the New York Stock Exchange and curb market will be resumed tomorrow, October 2nd.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON October 1:

T.T. London on:

	Selling	Buying
New York.	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal.	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich.	17.34	17.36
Stockholm.	14.47 to	14.50

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago October 1:

December.	2.24 3|4
May.	2.16-7|8
July.	2.00-3|8
September.	unquoted

LONDON PEPPER PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 1

Pepper prices suddenly eased in the London Market to-day with black quoted at 3/11 (Three Shillings and Eleven Pence) and white at 4

JAMBUSAR AND AMOD DECLARED 'SCARCITY AREAS'

BROACH, October 2, (API): The Government of Bombay have declared the Jambusar taluka and Amod Mahals areas of the Broach district as "searcity areas" with effect from October 1

Due to lack of rain crops in this area have either failed or land remained uncultivated.

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

All city markets remained entirely closed today being "Gandhi Jayanti."

FERROUS SCRAP FROM GERMANY

U. S.-U. K. Agreement

WASHINGTON, October 1 (Reuter) Britain and America have reached agreement on the export of rerrous scrap from Germany. it was announced here tonight.

The agreement provides for a joint scrap control authority, to control collection and export.

It is proposed that the organisation of European economic cooperation join a Committee established in Paris to make recommendations on the distribution of scrap exports.

The agreement confirmed the existing authorisation of 600,000 tons—200,000 tons to the United States, 300,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 100,000 tons to other countries-and announced the following supplementary authorisations; 100,000 tons to the United States, to bring the United States share to parity with the United Kingdom. 75,000 tons to the United Kingdom as a final shipment of booty scrap without payment.

A corresponding 75,000 tons to the United States not free of payment.

REVIVAL OF EUROPEAN TRADE

Conference Of 22 Nations Held In Secret

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (Reuter): Representatives from 22 nations meeting in secret in Geneva to plan a revival of European trade have unanimously agreed that cooperation beteween East and West in trade industry and agriculture is essential for European recovery. the Economic Commission for Europe announced today.

The conference was called by the Economic Commission for Europe at Russia's suggestion. The United States, eleven Marshall plan nations and 10 Eastern European countries are attending.

U. S.-U. K. TALKS ON STERLING CONVERTIBILITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuter).—Mr. John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, said today he had had several talks this week with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the question of sterling convertibility but that no conclusions had been reached. It was understood that the discussions between the two financial chiefs have centred on the provision of the Anglo-American financial agreement which originally contained specific provision for the full convertibility of sterling.

Over a year ago however, the British Government recognised that this was causing too great a drain on their dollar resources and had to stop it, with the agreement of Mr. Synder.

It is known that the United States Government regards eventual sterling convertibility as desirable for the filip it will give to free flowing international trade

POSITION OF PAKISTAN SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 17th September:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in Pakistan:—	
Borrowings from banks	54,06,000
Other demand liabilities	93,75,74,000
Time Liabilities in Pakistan:—	
Borrowings from banks	5,06,000
Other time liabilities	16,47,66,000
Cash in Pakistan:—	
Currency Notes of the Government of India and Banks Notes	1,44,34,000
Pakistan Notes	2,12,97,000
India Rupee Coin	4,89,000
Pakistan Rupee Coin	4,74,000
India Subsidiary Coin	2,07,000
Pakistan Subsidiary Coin	1,23,000
Balances with the State Bank:—	
Principal Office	18,99,73,000
Other Offices and Branches	2,58,30,000
Advances in Pakistan	26,78,29,000
Bills Discounted in Pakistan	49,82,000

Right To Marry One's Choice Upheld

Californian Court's Decision

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (Reuter).—A Californian law prohibiting marriage of white persons to those of Negro, Mongolian, or Malyan blood was thrown out today by the State supreme court.

The court declared that since the right to marry is the right to join in marriage with the person of one's choice, a law prohibiting a person from marrying a member of another race restricts his choice, thereby restricting his right to marry.

The court held the law violated the equal protection of the law's clause of the United States Constitution.

The Court directed that the Los Angeles country clerk issue a marriage licence as requested by Andrea D. Perez, a White woman, and Sylvester S. Davis, a Negro.

Today's ruling declared "marriage is something more than a civil contract subject to regulation by the State. It is a fundamental right of free men."

The court split five to two on the issue.

The minority pointed out that 29 States in addition to California had laws barring the marriage of Whites to Negroes.

Whenever challenged, the minority said these laws have been upheld as valid exercises of legislative power by both State and Federal courts.

Sangli Arson Case Accused Sentenced

SANGLI, Oct. 1 (API).—Mr. J. N. Nazareth, Spcial Judge appointed by the Bombay Government to try cases in connection with the recent disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, has delivered his judgment in the arson and looting case in which four persons were accused of setting fire to one Mr. Marathe's house in Sangli extension. The Judge sentenced two accused namely Mr. Ganesh Balwantmane and Mr. Dagdu alias Immam Amir Mulla, to three years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300 each and three months' imprisonment in default of fine.

India Not To Join Middle Eastern Union

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—India will not join the proposed Middle Eastern Union, for the formation of which M. Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister is playing the leading role.

The Indian delegation has already been sounded of the move, and a formal approach is expected to be made to Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit by the Greek Prime Minister. It is, however, certain that Mrs. Pandit will reject the proposal as she is understood to feel that any such grouping would in fact be another war block and another anti-Soviet block with which India would not identify herself.

Pakistan delegation also will be approached to join the Middle Eastern Union and it is generally hoped that Pakistan too would refuse to be party to such a Union.

ALLEGED NKVD AGENT REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 1 (UPA):—Jurg Golowatchow, an alleged agent of the Russian secret police, NKVD, was refused admittance to Brazil today.

Golowatchow arrived here yesterday posing as one of the 766 European displaced persons who came aboard the army transport "General W. M. Black."

Maritime authorities ordered him to be deported after Michael Dragoslav, Russian engineer, identified him as an NKVD agent.

Dragoslav said when he last saw Golowatchow he was in the Russian occupation zone of Austria wearing NKVD uniform.

Golowatchow will be returned to Europe aboard the same ship.

MADRAS CONTROLLED AREA FOR SUGARCANE

MADRAS, Oct. 1 (API).—The Government of Madras have declared that with effect on and from today the whole of the Province of Madras shall be a controlled area for the purposes of the Indian Sugarcane Act 1934.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1 (API).—Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, will perform the opening ceremony of the annual All-India Swadeshi Exhibition here on October 28 next.

PATENT LAWS TO BE REVIEWED

Enquiry Committee Set Up

The appointment of a Committee to review the Patent Laws in India is announced by the Government of India in a Resolution in the Gazette Extraordinary issuing on October 1, 1948.

The Committee will consist of Bakshi Sir Tek Chand, Retired High Court Judge and Member, Constituent Assembly of India Chairman. Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Tata Industries Ltd., New Delhi. Major-General S. S. Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay. Mr. S. M. Basu, Solicitor, Calcutta. Mr. N. Barwell, Barrister, Calcutta. Mr. S. P. Sen Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta, Members.

Dewan Bahadur K. Rama Pai, Retired Controller of Patents and Designs, will act as Member-Secretary to the Committee.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

1. to survey and report on the working of the Patent System in India; 2. to examine the existing Patent legislation in India and to make recommendations for improving it, particularly with reference to the provisions concerned with the prevention of abuse of patent rights, 3. to consider whether any special restrictions should be imposed on patents regarding food and medicine, 4. to suggest steps for ensuring effective publicity to the patent systems and to patent literature particularly as regards patents obtained by Indian inventors; 5. to consider the necessity and feasibility of setting up a National Patents Trust; 6. to consider the desirability or otherwise of regulating the profession of patent agents; 7. to examine the working of the Patent Office and the services rendered by it to the public and make suitable recommendations for improvements; and 8. to report generally on any improvement that the Committee thinks fit to recommend for enabling the Indian Patent System to be more conducive to national interest, by encouraging invention and the commercial development and use of inventions.

The Committee has been appointed to meet the demand both from industrialists and others for a review of the Laws relating to patents in India with a view to making them more conducive to national interests than at present.

It is expected that the Committee will start its work at an early date with New Delhi as its Headquarters. It will visit such places as it may consider necessary and will take evidence on questions arising from the terms of reference.

Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary of the Committee, C/o Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India. New Delhi, giving their full names and addresses, together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence.

Calcutta Automobile's Firm Gutted

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2 (API).—Motor accessories worth several lakhs of rupees are believed to have been destroyed when the Howrah Workshop of a well-known automobiles firm of Calcutta caught fire this morning.

Eleven fire engines of the Calcutta fire brigade fought the flames for about two hours before they could be brought under control. None was injured.

The cause of the fire is not known.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL BANK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPA): It was learned to-day that the Governors of the International Bank and Monetary Fund had agred to hold next year's annual meeting in Washington after France withdrew her bid for the 1949 session with the understanding that Paris would be considered as the 1950 site

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	31.22
Today's opening	31.23
Difference	+1
Today's closing	31.20
Difference	—2

WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

26.6 Per Cent Higher Than Last Year

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (API): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index recorded an advance of 0.7 per cent during the week ended September 18, 1948, and the index which stood at 383.7 (base: year ended August 1939-100) was 0.8 per cent more than that of a month ago and 26.6 per cent higher than that of the corresponding week of last year, says a press note.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Despite the taking up of large lines of new bills by market houses and absence of maturing treasury deposit receipts, the week in London's Mony Market started on a comfortable note.

Overnight accommodation was readily forthcoming and in some instances balances were unused. Then followed at period during which demand for loans exceeded supply and some officials assistance was necessary. Subsequent days brought the return of easy conditions with ample supplies of credit for all needs and books were balanced without difficulty.

Except during the period of shortage a good turnover was reported in November and December bills.

Bank of England return showed some exceptionally large movements. Government securities fell by nearly £27,000,000 Sterling. Other securities, however, grined £32,000,000. Active note circulation showed small change with decline £1,500,000 sterling.

Applications for £180,000,000 Sterling treasury bills totalled £277,535,000 Sterling of which £180,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 1.72 pence per cent. Next week £190,000,000 Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts £160,000,000 Sterling maximum, £70,000,000 Sterling at five mnonths £60,000,000 Sterling at six months and £30,000,000 Sterling at seven months.

JAP-PAKISTAN TRADE PACT

TOKYO, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Preliminary negotiations for a trade pact between Pakistan and Japan have been going on "most satisfactorily" the delegation here said today.

They issued a statement disclosing Pakistan had undertaken to review its allocations of raw jute and long and medium staple cotton to determine the quantities to be shipped to Japan.

In return Japan was expected to send textile and electrical machinery, rolling stock. barges and other capital goods.

The leader of the delegation, Dr. H. Ispahani will leave Tokyo on Monday, while the other members remain to continue the negotiations.

The contracts—on both Government and private lines under the sterling payments agreement—will be worked out in detail by a group of Pakistan technical experts due here in November.

Belgian Commercial Mission For India

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2. (Reuter): M. Paul Henri Spaak the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, today discussed with a delegation of Belgian businessmen the dispatch of a Commercial Mission to India to study the possibilities of trade.

Scheduled Caste Member For E. Bengal Cabinet

DACCA, Oct. 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Law and Labour Minister, Government of Pakistan, who came here from Karachi about a week ago, said to-day that he was discussing with the East Bengal Premier the question of inclusion of a scheduled castes member in the East Bengal Cabinet. He would also discuss the matter with the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Surat Ban On Cow Slaughter

SURAT, Oct. 2. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Surat, by an order issued to-day, has prohibited the slaughter of cow, bullock, buffalo or any other animal in any public or private place outside a slaughter house or within sight of a street or a public place between eleventh and sixteenth of this month—Dasara and Bakrid holidays—"as a preventive measure against communal tension affrays of incidents that might be caused by such action".

FOLLOW GANDHIJI AND HIS PRECEPTS

Only Way To Honour Mahatma, Says Sardar Patel

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (A.P.I.): "What Gandhiji achieved in a life-time it has ben given to few in world history to rival and none to surpass" said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a message on the occasion of "Gandhi Jayanti" which was read out at a meeting held at the Ram Lila grounds.

The message stated: "Today is the first anniversary of Gandhiji's birthday after his cruel and dastardly assissination last January, which the whole of India and, indeed, the world since mourns. What Gandhiji achieved in a life-time it has been given to few in world history to rival and none to surpass. He introduced a new moral and spiritual force which has raised human dignity and has uplifted humanity in general out of the rut to which the materialism of the world had relegated it His fight against racial prejudices and caste disabilities would always remains a classic of human endeavour. His struggle for India's independence was crowned with success and glory while he was happily still with us. His martyrdom has in itself been a sourse of strength to the cause which he had preached and for which he had lived throughout his previous life. Such heritage is the possession not of a generation nor indeed of an age but of all time. It is upto us, his legatees, to live up to the teachings and principles which he preached and practised with such signal success and such marked benefit to us and the country at large. Mere lip-sympathy or outward homage would be an insult to his precious memory and to the valuable heritage which we have all derived from the great departed master. We serve and please him best by trying to follow each one in his own humble way, his precepts and his example. It is only thus that we can honour his memory and prove worthy of him."

PYARELAL'S BIOGRAPHY OF GANDHIJI

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2,(U.P.I.): In the Biography of Mahatma Gandhi, which he is writing now, Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's secretary, will dwell on the following main points in particular.

1. The unsuccessful eleventh hour effort at compromise with Lord Irwin on the eve of the Congress Session at Lahore in 1929.

2. The events connected with the first Indian Round Table Conference which led to the release of the Congress Leaders in 1930.

3. The final stage in the Gandhi-Irwin pact negotiations, when settlement was made possible through a midnight formula which Sir Tej took to Gandhiji.

4. Abortive Jayakar-Sapru negotiations with members of the Congress Working Committee in the Yaravada Prison.

5. Gandhiji's desperate efforts to negotiate a compromise with the Muslims, Dr. Ambedkar and the British Government, which were defeated by the intrigues of the European group and Sir Samuel Hoare with the Muslims and Dr Ambedkar and also the deadly traps that were laid by the British diplomats from which Gandhiji came out barely scorched but with lustre undimmed.

Shri Pyarelal spent several hours during his brief stay in Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's Library to collect materials for his book.

Although confined to bed and extremely weak. Sir Tej Bahadur gave Pyarelalji necessary advice in connection with his plan to write a biography of Gandhiji

Social Security For Factory Workers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (API): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari will inaugurate here the Employees State Insurance Corporation of India on October 6 which will ensure social security progressively for about 2,500,000 workers in the factories of India.

Four More Released In Surat

SURAT, Oct. 2. (A.P.I.): Four more persons arrested last month under the Security Measures Act were released yesterday.

National Badminton Championships Cancelled

TRIALS FOR THOMAS CUP TO BE PLAYED FROM OCT. 4 TO 7

BOMBAY, Oct. 2, (API): The All-India and Inter-Provincial Badminton Championships which was to be held in Calcutta from October 14 to 24 has been cancelled, announces Mr. Vijay Madgaonkar, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Badminton Association.

The Tournament had to be cancelled, Mr. Madgaonkar said, because the All-India Badminton Team for the International Championships in Canada needed rest before their departure on November 2, and the players also had to collect their clothes and other kit.

The Final selection of the seven players who will visit Canada will be announced on October 8.

Meanwhile trial matches will be held in Bombay at the Cricket Club of India from October 4 to 7.

On the first day B. D. Shroff (Bombay) will meet T. N. Seth (U. P.) at 6 p.m. and Homi Talyarkhan (Bombay) will meet D. G. Hemadi (Calcutta) at 6-20 p.m. M. S. Patil and Nerurkar will meet D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal at 6-45 p.m

On Tuesday. Homi Talyarkhan will meet T. N. Seth at 6-0 p.m. and later Shroff will meet Hemadi. Other matches may be arranged if necessary.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION AT AMRELI

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRELI, Oct. 1.—From Friday Gandhi Jayanti is being celebrated enthusiastically in Amreli for three days. Prabhat Feris, meetings, mass-spinning and prayers are the chief items. Nootan school has arranged 7 days' crowded programme. Flag day celebration was celebrated on a grand scale with the co-operation of Prajamandal and the official staff. A huge procession and a mass meeting under the presidentship of Sjt. Jagjivandas Mehta gave people the ideas of responsible government. Sjt. Subamohanlal Patel, Mohanlal Parikh, Bhagwanji Mehta and Dr. Hariprasad addressed the huge meeting. Nearly Rs. 2,000 were collected.

GANDHIJI'S TEACHINGS EXPLAINED TO VILLAGERS

NAGPUR, Oct. 2, (API): More than 200 Congress workers have been visiting in batches of two to five of the last two days as many villages as possible in the Nagpur Congress Province, to explain to the people "Gandhi the man, and his principles and teachings." This was a new feature in the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations this year in Nagpur Province.

Giving the lead to the Congress workers, the President of the Provincial Congress Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, himself covered eight villages on foot during the last two days.

The people of Nagpur have been visiting today Chitnavis Park in the heart of the city to see an exhibition of Mahatma Gandhi's books and articles.

The exhibition has also two stalls opened by the Provincial Food Ministry, demonstrating how the people can improve the nutritive content of their diet and safeguard their health without any substantial expense.

45,000 Flags Sold In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1. Forty-five thousand flags were sold in the city in observance of Flag Day to-day. A large number of volunteers went round in the city selling the flags.

Sir C. P. For Australia

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2, (API): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer arrived in Calcutta by air this evening from Madras on his way to Australia and New Zealand on a six weeks visit. He will fly to Sydney tomorrow.

.... U.S. SENATOR IN LISBON ....

LISBON, Oct. 2, (U.P.A.): Senator Chan Gurney, Chairman of the United States Senate's Armed Forces Committee, conferred last night with Portuguese Foreign Minister Caeiro Mata during a reception by the American Ambassador.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 1, 2004.
Muslim: Zilkad 29, 1367.
Parsi: Ardibehest 1, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-30 a.m. Sunset: 18-26 a.m.
Hightide: —, 12-07.
Lowtide: 05-52, 18-14.

Today's Engagements

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE LODGE, LTD.: Silver Jubilee celebration today, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Poddar College, Assembly Hall, Matunga. The Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, will preside.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE: Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health and P. W. D. will unveil the Portrait of Rao Bahadur R. C. Motwani, late Prof. of Anatomy & Principal, G. M. College, Bombay, in the College Library, today (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

SINDHI SAHITYA SABHA: General Meeting at "Gulistan," 12th Road, Khar, today, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL: Today (Sunday), Brain Trust's meeting at Lad Wadi, at 3-0 p.m., Vithalbhai Patel Road.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Public meeting Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, today, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), Pandit Vijayshanker, will deliver a public lecture on National Economy.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Prof. K. T. Merchant, will deliver a public lecture on Economic Outlook for India", today, at 5 p.m., at the Shrimat Anandashram Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: P. P. Joshi, will deliver a lecture on "Prediction of Mercury in Horoscope Houses", at 4 p.m. and J. S. Chiniwalla, on "Astakwarga", at 5 p.m., today, at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupati Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on 'Reincarnation and Our Daily Living', at 6-15 p.m., today, at the United Lodge of Theosophists; Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of "C" Ward Congress committee Purshottam Kanji, will deliver a speech in Gandhian Economics" at Nemani's Wadi (Thakordwar), at about 8-30 p.m., today.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Bharathi Songs Competition, at 9-30 a.m. and talk on Indian Art and its Significance by Mr. R. S. L. Narasimham at 6 p.m., at Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga, today.

FEDERATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES: The General Council of the Federation of Bank Employees, Bombay, at their meeting held on 28th Sept. 1948, have elected unanimously the following persons as their new Office-bearers of the Federation for the year 1948-49.

President: G. G. Mehta; Vice-President: R. F. Cooper, D. H. Edulkaka; General Secretary: G. N. Trikannad; Origanising Secretary: N. R. Bagwadia; Jt. Secretaries: R. D. Damle, F. J. Patel, Y. R. Mahadik; Jt. Treasurers: M. S. Desai, G. G. Dholakia.

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, Oct. 3.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Madan Mohan (Thumri) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sajjad Husain Qureshi 0-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Vub Sound News 12-0 p.m. V. K. Pradhan (Violin) 12-15 "Vishvamitri" 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Mandolin) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Echo Concerto 1-55 Bela Bartok 4-20 Khayal Ambika 4-45 R. M. Satam & Party 5-0 Madhurika Muzumdar & Party 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Madhurika Muzumdar & Party 6-30 Violin Par Raag Shree Played by V. K. Pradhan 7-0 Kolak Krut Geet 7-15 Variety 7-30 Amritlal Navsariwala 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mandolin Aur Jaltarang 8-45 Madan Mohan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Israel 10-30 William Schumann.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 5-45 p.m. Clarionet Par Filmi Dhun 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
8-0 p.m. Madhurika Mupumdar & Party 8-15 R. M. Satam & Party 9-0 Jaltarang Par Raag Bhoop 9-20 Madan Mohan 10-0 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

NEED FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK STRESSED

M. P. Patil's Broadcast Speech

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture in a broadcast from the Bombay Station of all India Radio on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on Oct. 2. and: "Today is the holy day on which Mahatma Gandhi was born. Though Gandhiji was born in India his influence was visible in every corner of the world. The service that he has done to this country can never be forgotten. He not only brought Swaraj to India but also infused a new life into the country. He was responsible for bringing self-respect and freedom from fear to his countrymen. He was always inculcating into the minds of the people the importance of non-violence and Satyagraha. His conception of Swaraj was wide enough to include the lowly and the down- trodden. He thought that the real progress of the country lay through the all round uplift of the poor people of the villages. The purpose of Swaraj was to bring about a new village culture based on eonomic and moral advancement.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

"One can contribute one's mite to the constructive programme irrespective of whether one is a city-dweller or villager. It was the firm opinion of Gandhiji that excepting for village improvement, there should be no scope in the constructive programme for any kind of political propaganda.

"Today our villages are far from being clean. Different kinds of diseases are on the increase and the health of the village people is visibly impaired How con there be happiness without healt? Superstitions born of ignorance have barred the way of progress. It is through keeping the lamp of knowledge burning that the path of progress can be discerned. Untaouchability is a great malady that is wasting our culture. Harijans are a part and parcel of our community. Then, how can we look forward to the emancipation of the whole community without first undertaking the emancipation of the Harijans? Gandhiji regarded drinking also as a malady By rotting out drink we shall be paving the way for better and better rural life.

RURAL UPLIFT WORK

"It is but natural that Gandhiji's name should be honoured throughout the country on this birthday. It is altogether fitting and proper that the village uplift work which was so dear to his heart should be given top priority during the programme. There can be no greater homage than this to his memory.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

B. P. C. C. Programme For Today

3 to 6 p.m.: Elocution Competition at People's Hall (Congress House) under the Chairmanship of Janab Mohamed Taher.

5-30 p.m.: Public Meeting at Nare Park, President of the B. P. C. C. will preside. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, Government of Bombay, Janab Mohamud Faruqi, Congress and Jamiet-Ul-Ulema leader of Allahabad, Shri Bidesh Kulkarni and others will speak.

At C. V. O. (D) Jain School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The students, teachers and Members of the Managing Committee of Shree C. V. O. (D.) Jain High School, Samuel Street, Bombay 9, celebrated the Mahatma Gandhi 'Jayanti' Sjt. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, presided over the function.

The programme consisted of the Variety of Musical entertainment, appropriate and selected songs on the Life and works of Mahatmaji, an exhibition of the portraits depicting the mission of the 'Father of Nation', specimens of the handicrafts and art section of the school and of a continuous spinning for four hours.

Stocking Of Inland Waters With Carp Fry

The Government of Bombay has decided to continue the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme for the stocking of inland waters with carp fry at an estimated non-recurring expenditure of Rs 5,000 till the end of the current financial year.

Governor's Tour

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and RRani Maharaj singh will visit Belgaum Dharwar, Hubli Gadage, Bijapur and Sholapur from October 5 to 9.

GOVERNOR'S BROADCAST

"Selfless Service To India Will Be A Fitting Tribute To Mahatma"

BOMBAY, Saturday

In the course of a broadcast today, on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said: On this second of October, Mahatma Gandhi, if he had not died at the hand of an assassin, would have been seventy-nine years old. That would have been a great age for most people but not for one who had so successfully withstood the ravages of time. I cannot in honesty say that I had the privilege of knowing him intimately but I met him from time to time. The first occasion on which I saw him was at the annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1916. The last time that I spoke to him was a few days before last Christmas in New Delhi. He was then lying on his cot in the garden of Birla House and, with that strong sense of humour which was one of his many delightful gifts, greeted me with a half smile and with the words "Your Excellency" though my appointment as Governor of Bombay had not then been officially notified.

The great statesman, Pericles of Athens, used these words in a well-known speech 2,400 years ago, "The whole world is the grave of illustrious man." Gandhiji was truly a world figure. On his death tributes came from the four quarters of the earth. All of us are the poorer for his departure from our midst. Let us, however, on this his birth day pay the tribute to his memory which he would have liked of selfless service to our country and to humanity, without regard to race or creed. He would have asked for nothing more. He would have wished for nothing less.

B.E.S.T. Workers' Tribute To Gandhiji

An assurance to the public of Bombay that they would get best co-operation and service from the B.E.S.T. workers in future was given by Mr. Idrus Gul Pathan Vice-President of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union while presiding over a meeting held in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti Celebration and inaugurating the B.E.S.T. workers "Courtesy-Friendship Week" at Chowpatty this evening.

The meeting was addressed among others by Mr. G. G. Mehta, Miss P. Nariman and Mrs. Vimla Mehta, all of whom paid tributes to the Father of Nation.

Mr. Mehta emphasised the need to pursue the path of peace and tolerance preached by Mahatmaji in order that the workers may be emancipated from all evils.

The B.E.S.T. Workers' Union has chalked out a week-long programme to celebrate the 'Courtesy-Friendship Week!' During this period meetings will be held in different parts of the city.

At Chanda Ramji Girls' High School

Gandhi Jayanti, was celebrated on Saturday in Chanda Ramji Girls' High School under the Presidentship of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri. The President explained ideals, activities and experiences of Gandhiji, and advised the students to imbibe those ideals and teachings and try to practise them in their daily life.

At New Model High School

The Management of the New Model High School, at Chinch Bunder, celebrated with great eclat the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi under the Presidentship of Dr. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay.

The Principal Mr. P. L. Mathias introduced the Mayor with a short speech stressing the qualities of the Mayor. He exhorted the students to emulate the principles of the greatest man of the present age. He said that Nations have conquered the world with armies, arms and atom bombs. Mahatma Gandhi has freed Mother India from the bonds of slavery and has achieved her Independence with love, humility and self-sacrifice.

The Mayor in his speech expressed great joy to be in the midst of students. He exhorted the students to follow the noble ideals of brotherhood and non-violence for which the Mahatma lived and died.

There was a short programme of variety entertainment of which an item, the tableaux depicting the transfer of power on the 15th June 1947, brought much applause from the Mayor and the assembly.

"LET US WALK IN HIS FOOTSTEPS"

Kher's Broadcast Message On Jayanti Day

In the course of a broadcast from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio on Gandhi Jayanti, Mr. B. G. Kher said: "Today is the auspicious day of Gandhi Jayanti. Had he been alive and near us, we all and the whole world would have been so glad and happy. But it was not the will of God and he was not destined to live with us any more. A madman took Gandhiji away from us and today after his passing away, as ill luck would have it, we are celebrating this Jayanti.

OUR DUTY

Our freedom will prove only a mirage, if we indulge in mutual bickerings, communal riots, provincial and linguistic differences and quarrel over scripts and do not devote ourselves to the service of the country and fail to remove all the obstacles which render the life of our masses unhappy. We are surrounded on all sides by poverty, disease and illiteracy. The slavery of a century has ruined our character. We do not work honestly and sincerely. We forget our tremendous tasks and indulge in petty things. The Government employees have not yet become honest and service conscious. Blackmarketing still persists. Gandhiji has not given us more freedom but taught us that in order to fortify that freedom we have to build a strong character and eliminate all evils. He conducted movements like Charka, village industries and rural development with a view to doing away with poverty.

"Today the name of Gandhiji is honoured and respected not only in India but all over the world. If anything can put out that light, it will be only through our blunder and going astray from the path of truth. Let us pledge ourselves today never to forget his mission and teachings and let us base the progress of our country on the foundations of his principles—Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai! Jai Hind!"

HEALTH AND PEACE DRIVE IN CITY

In observance of the Gandhi Jayanti week celebration the Muslim Social workers' Group, Bombay, has published attractive cards appealing the people to uphold the message of Mahatma Gandhi.

These cards are freely distributed in the city by members of the Group, who have started a vigorous health and peace drive in the city during the week. The cards are illustrated and also show simple rules for the prevention of typhoid. The Group is also conducting six free medical aid centres in the city, where patent medicines for certain ailments are given free to the poor and the needy without any distinction.

'Courtesy Friendship Week'

To observe the "Courtesy Friendship Week", the B. E. S. T. Workers Union has arranged today, a procession from King's Circle (Kingsway Workshop) via Parel Road to Kamgar Maidan, at 5 p.m. and public meeting at 6 p.m., at Kamgar Maiden. Messrs. Dinker Desai, Dr. Naravane, Principal Welingkar, A. B. Vichare and D. G. Mahajan, will speak.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 2, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 2nd October, 1948.

Obeservations from north-east India and the United Provinces are lacking. A fairly deep depression has formed in the north Bay of Bengal with its centre at 08-00 hrs. I.S.T. within one degree of lat. 20-1/2 degrees N. long. 90 degrees E. It may intensify and move in some northerly direction.

Rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in Assam. Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in West Bengal and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast valid until the evening of 3rd: Widespread and locally heavy rain is likely in Assam and West Bengal. Fairly widespread rain is likely in Chota Nagpur and local rain in Orissa and Bihar The moonsoon will strengthen in Malabar and will remain weak elsewhere in the peninsula.

INDIA FLIES CRORE CURRENCY TO HYDERABAD

Future Of State Army In Melting Pot

STATE CURRENCY CHEST RE-OPENED

HYDERABAD Dn. Oct. 2, (API): One crore of Rupees in Indian currency was flown to Hyderabad in a special plane on Friday morning, it was learnt here today.

The money will go into the Hyderabad Currency Chest which was reopened yesterday after having been closed for over three month. The closure of the currency chest with the Imperial Bank here was announced by the Reserve Bank on June 26, four days after the Nizam's Government had extended their ordinance outlawing the use of Indian currency in Hyderabad except by travellers.

It is understood that Indian currency is also being sent to district treasuries and sub-treasuries throughout the State to meet local requirements.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 2 (A.P.I.): The future of the Hyderabad Army is believed to be on the anvil with the the visit here of Major-General Himmatsinhji, Military Adviser in Chief, Indian States Forces.

Observers here believed that there will be a return to the arrangements which were in force between the Indian and Hyderabad armies until their unilateral repudiation by the Laik Ali administration.

These arrangements provided for (1) a periodic inspection of the Hyderabad State Forces by Indian Army experts; (2) a limitation of the strength of such forcesffi (3) supply of arms and equipment by the Government of India to them in keeping with their true requirements; (4) training of selected officers and men of the Hyderabad Army at the Indian Army training establishments; and (5) periodic "collective training" and combined exercises of units of the State Army and the Indian Army units stationed at Secunderabad.

MORE LIGHT ON COTTON EPISODE

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2 (U.P.I.): Sydney Cotton, the ace-Australian pilot, who was engaged in regular gun-running between Pakistan and Hyderabad, once again shot into headline in Hyderabad, as authentic details of his activities were now being made available.

It was disclosed to the "United Press of India" Special Representative today that Cotton made as many as 200 trips to Hyderabad for bringing 100 tons of arms and ammunition. He was reported to have engaged four Lancasters with a crew of 30 British, American and continental navigators who are said to be best paid in the World, getting about Rs. 2,000 per hour of flight. Signatures of some of the crews in the 'visitor's Books' of some of best hotels in Secunderabad and Hyderabad prove conclusively by the frequency of their visit. It is quite possible, it is pointed out here, that they all gave fictitious names and gave their origin and destinations as Bombay and Madras, but they made no secret of their profession or their nationalities, declaring themselves as aviators and air crew, and Polish and the United States citizens and so on and so forth.

Enquiries made by the "United Press of India" reveal that frantic efforts to intercept Sydney Cotton's flights were made, but being an expert former Royal Air Force pilot during the War he successfully dodged his pursuers by using radar and his training skill.

ROUNDING UP PROCESS CONTINUES

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2 (U.P.I.): The rounding up of more Razakars is being reported from the interior of the State. Scores of Razakars are being brought daily to detention camps from every district.

Yesterday a large number of Razakars including their Salars were arrested in Mahaboobbad. A dangerous assassin wanted in a murder case was also bagged.

TIRTH OPPOSES MIRZA'S ENTRY

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2 (U.P.I.): The idea of Sir Mirza Ismail visiting the Hyderabad State is being stoutly opposed by un-official opinion here. In this connection Swami Ramananda Tirth, President, Hyderabad State Congress, in a statement says."

"No outsider, however, important he may be, should try to meddle with policies and people of Hyderabad or matters relating to the future constitutional structure. Sir Mirza Ismail should not stand in the way of the democratic ideals of the people of the State."

PURGE OF UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2 (U.P.I.): The purging of anti-Indian and other undesirable elements in the Hyderabad Administration is progressing satisfactorily and several high officials have already been suspended.

Mr. A. K. Razaqi, Director of the Hyderabad Information Bureau, has been suspended, it is understood, for issuing statements of members of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, the Razakar Organisation, as "unofficial" handouts to the Press and the Deccan Radio.

It is further understood that Mr. Razaqi worked as a liaison officer between the Hyderabad and Pakistan Governments.

Two engineers of the State Hydro-electric Projects, Mr. Azeemudin and Mr. Abdul Kader, have also been suspended and accounts of various projects are being scrutinised to check up details of their office accounts by the new Administration. Some officers of the Commerce Department have also been dismissed.

Fresh orders were issued by the Administration today calling upon district officials and other employees to join their posts of duty without further delay, now that conditions have returned to normalcy.

RELEASE OF SURRENDER STATE TROOPS

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2, (U.P.I.): About 1,000 Hyderabad State troops who surrendered to the Indian Army during the police action were brought to Hyderabad today from Sholapur and Dhond in special trains. They were all allowed to return home.

This action of the Government of India has produced tremendous influence in cementing relations between the Indian Army personnel and Hyderabad troops now working under the Indian Army.

GANDHI JAYANTI OBSERVED IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2, U.P.I.): After years of suppression the people of Hyderabad observed Gandhi Jayanti today with full vented enthusiasm. This time as neither Congress is outlawed nor there is a ban on national celebrations both Hindus and Muslims vied with one another in participating in national rejoicing and paying homage to the great leader who led India to freedom.

The day having been declared a general holiday large crowds collected in different parts of the State to join in flag salutations and public functions. Batches of boys riding bicycles and flying tricolours were seen running about singing national songs. Houses and shops flew national flags

The Deccan Radio broadcast a special Gandhi Jayanti programme in Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Canarese, Persian and Arabic. A special "Mushaira" entered Harbinger of Peace was held wherein prominent poets and composers—Hindus and Muslims —participated.

PETROL FOR HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2, (U.P.I.): Four hundred thousand gallons of petrol are reaching Hyderabad during next two days when it is expected communications will be restored throughout the State. Private cars are once again on roads and more will come out as soon as futher allotments of petrol are made to the civil population. Meanwhile public transports are functioning as usual.

The first special train, it is learnt is arriving here today bringing consumers' goods which are in short supply here.

'Sutra Yajna' At Calcutta Government House

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2 (API & UPI): The 'Gandhi Jayanti' was celebrated by the citizens of Calcutta in a befitting manner. Despite the foul weather 'Prabhat Pheries' were seen in the streets and different parts of the city, singing 'Ram Dhun' and other national songs. The national flag was hoisted in the morning in the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office by its President, Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerji in the presence of a large number of Congressmen.

A 'Sutra Yajna' was held at Government House when the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju and other prominent congressmen worked on the 'Yagna'.

His Excellency the Governor Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee President of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh former President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, member of the Constituent Assembly, broadcast tributes to Mahatma Gandhi from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio.

Tug Boat Sinks Loss Of Nine Lives

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, (U.P.A.): A tug boat sank after a collision with an oil tanker in Upper New York Harbor early today, with the apparent loss of nine lives. One of the surviving members of the tug's crew said that a mix-up in signals caused the crash.

WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

Pope's Warning Against Ruining Morale Of People

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 2, (UPA): Pope Pius today warned 100 delegates to the Congress of the International Public Finance Institute against demagogic or political influence and fiscal policies which could ruin the morale of the people.

He spoke in French for several minutes about the world economic crisis and urged the delegates to abstain in their countries from financial measures which would "ruin morale . . . hurt and wound peoples sense of justice.

"How could the Church contemplate with indifference this crisis which in reality is a crisis of the conscience."

The Pope blamed states for making fiscal and financial policies which did not serve public interests and said that "many people, too many people, are guided by interests and by party spirit . . ."

Mrs. Pandit On Asiatic Bill

PARIS, Oct. 2, (Reuter): India will continue to fight against racial discrimination not only in South Africa but wherever it appears throughout the world, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, deciared today.

She was commenting on the Asiatic Bill which has just been given its third reading in the South African Parliament.

The Bill withdraws representations for about a quarter of a million Indians in South Africa.

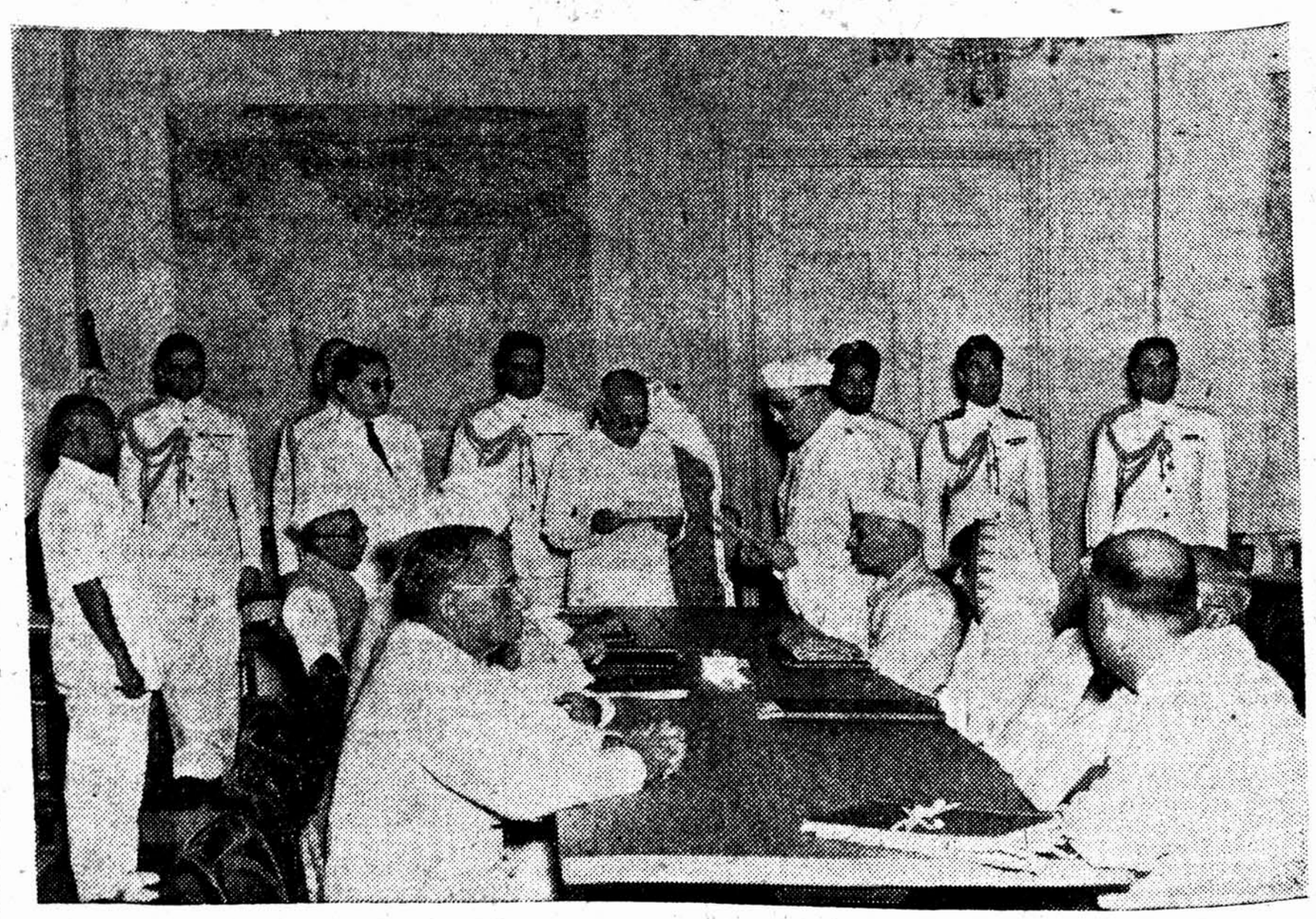
The Indian Delegation is preparing for the stiff fight which it expects to wage in the Assembly when the South African-India issue comes up.

India, which was unable last year to get the General Assembly to take the desired action, has asked for a "fresh and urgent" consideration of the problem.

Three Arrested For Delhi Dacoity

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (A. P. I.): Three persons suspected to be members of the gang of dacoits responsible for the armed hold-up yesterday in the office of the Directorate of Industry and Supply, Government of India, resulting in the loss of Rs. 33,000 were arrested early this morning on the Delhi-Mehroli Road. All the three at the time of their arrest were drunk. A car resembling very much the one used by the dacoits during the robbery was also taken in possession of by the police.

DEPUTY MINISTER SWORN IN



H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, swearing in Mr. Khurshid Lal, Deputy Minister at the Government House on September 30. Mr. K. Santhanam sworn in earlier as Minister of State is at the top of the table at right of His Excellency.

CRISIS IN JAP CABINET?

Sequel To High Level Case Of Corruption

TOKYO, Oct. 2, (Reuter): With the fate of the Ashida Coalition Government still in the balance over a black market scandal which led to the arrest of Cabinet Minister Takeo Kurusu on Thursday, Japanese police officials today revealed another high-level case of corruption involving the disposal of millions of tons of war equipment.

The Chairman of the Arms Disposal Committee, quasi Government organisation appointed to dispose of war supplies, was arrested today, police said.

He will be charged with malpractice in the disposal of 1,270,000,000 tons of Japan's war-time supplies, including tanks, aeroplanes, and all types of heavy equipment.

Payments made to the Government by the Committee responsible for the disposal of this enormous quantity of goods totalled only 200,000,000 yen.

Japan's coalition Cabinet already faces a demand for resignation over the Showa Denko scandal, which led to the resignation of Takeo Kurusu, Director of the Japanese Economic Stabilisation Board.

Political observers now say there is a fifty-fifty chance of cabinet dissolution early next week.

Much will depend upon results of conferences beween Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida and high occupation officials during the week-end, it was stated.

Government party leaders will meet again on Monday to make a final decision on the fate of the Government.

ROMULO CONFERRED WITH CUBAN HONOUR

PARIS, Oct. 2 (U.P.I.): The Cuban government today informed Philippines Ambassador General Carlos Romulo by cable that he had been conferred with the Order of Manuel Cespedes in recognition of his work as president of the Freedom of Information Conference at Geneva this year.

Romulo, acknowledging receipt of the cable, said that he would have to get Philippines Congressional approval before he can accept.

Liaquat For London

KARACHI, Oct. 2, (API): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, will leave for London on Thursday, October 7, to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He is expected to stay abroad for about 10 days.

Man Convicted For Biting Dog

HAIFA, Oct. 2, (UPA): Suleiman A. Shepherd made news today in the Arab village of Dahite.

He bit a dog.

In court, where he was sentenced to 17 days in jail, he explained that it was in self-defense, when the dog attacked him.

"No man has the right to bite another man's dog," the court ruled.

Churchill Ends Southern France Vacation

NICE, France, (via Paris), Oct. 2, (U.P.A.): Winston Churchill left Nice by plane shortly after noon today, ending his two months' vacation in the south of France.

He flew home in Lord Beaverbrook's private plane. Looking sunburned and happy, he carried eight paintings, done during his vacation, under his arm.

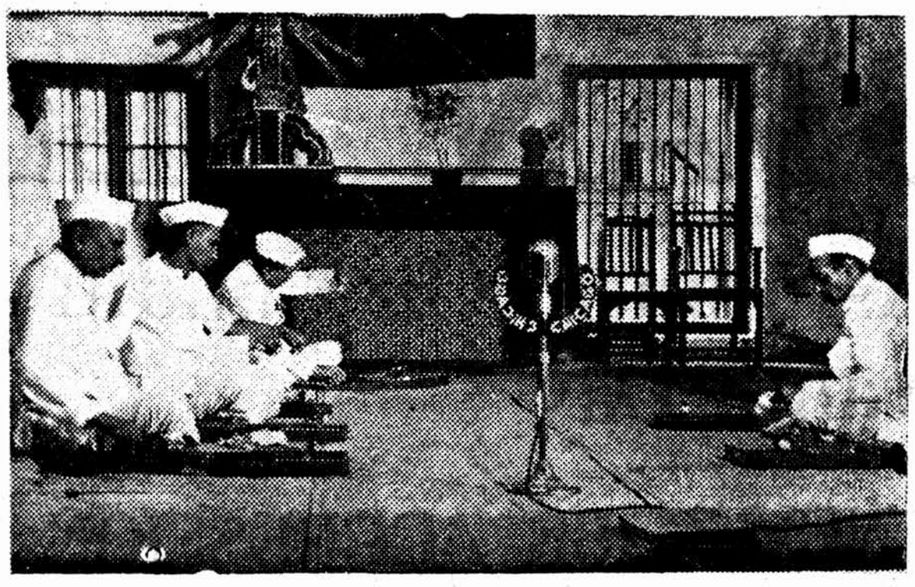
JEWISH-PILOTED 'SPITFIRES' AT RHODES

ATHENS, Oct. 2, (Reuter): The Governor-General of Rhodes reported to the Greek Foreign Office today that two armed 'spitfires' piloted by Jews had landed there One of the pilots was said to have a South African passport.

The planes were alleged to be bound for Haifa, Palestine.

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 1.—A meeting of all Congress workers in Gohilwad will be held on 5th inst. here Sjts. Balvantrai Mehta, Jagubhai Parikh, Vajubhai Shah and Premchand Shah will attend the meeting. Election campaign work will be given according to districts.



Mass spinning at Congress House.

CREATE FAITH & POWER IN EVERY INDIAN HEART

Sarojini Naidu's Message

LUCKNOW, Oct. 2, (A. P. I.): Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued the following message on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti celebration:—

"Today, we commemorate the sacred anniversary with hearts bowed with sorrow for his death. But it is, nonetheless, our duty to create in every Indian heart the faith, power and vision which will render our Mahatma immortal for all times, if we but would strive to fulfil the noble lessons which he has taught us in our daily lives and actions and in our attitude lives and actions and in our attitude of love and devotion commenced from today, and be carried on in unbroken and untiring effort through the years in faithful service for all humanity".

SERVICE TO MILLIONS IN VILLAGES

Pakvasa Recalls Gandhiji's Splendid Work

NAGPUR, Oct. 2 (A.P.I.): Recalling several occasions when he had opportunity of meeting and coming in close contact with Mahatma Gandhi since 1930, the Governor of C. P. and Berar Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, said this evening that in 1934 when the All-India Village Industries Association was founded at Wardha he was with Mahatma Gandhi for several days. Discussions then showed how Mahatma Gandhi's mind was working, what he thought should be done for the millions in the villages.

The governor who was giving a talk from the Nagpur Station of the All India Radio this evening further referred to the difficulties in the way of village work. Mahatma Gandhi always realised these difficulties much more than anybody else. He always maintained that there was no lack of money. He always wanted more and more people to come forward to work for the villages.

Proceeding the Governor said Gandhiji explained in great detail how the dead and dying industries which at one time flourished in the cottages should be revived.

N. Y. CRITICS PRAISE RAM GOPAL'S BALLET

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. (U.P.A.): Critics commented favourably on the initial performance of Ram Gopal and his Hindu ballet which appeared last evening in connection with the city's international dance festival.

"The Times" John Martin wrote: "The first impression of Ram Gopal and company was generally good one. Gopal seems quite different from the slip of a boy who appeared here ten years ago."

Commenting on the fact that Gopal's troupe has been Westernized, he added: "So far as could be judged this process of internationalization has not destroyed the poise and serenity of the Hindu dance."

The "Daily News" said: "The Gopal troupe is well worth seeing." They present an "unusual, worthwhile evening of little known dancing." This critic praised also danseuse Shevanti, saying, "She is equipped with the Western sense of pantomime humour."

The "Herald Tribune" assured that "the technique and highly theatrical manner was at once apparent." It also praised Shevanti, saying: "She was a dream of a dance beauty suggesting latent fire, she made one quickly forgetful of the technique of an alien style."

RANGOON, Oct. 2, (Reuter): The British Embassy here has received no evidence to support the report that British ex-officers were in the Karenni State, southern Burma, assisting insurgents, an official spokesman stated today. British authorities will give every assistance in investigating the truth of the report he added.

HE STUCK TO TRUTH SINCE CHILDHOOD

Gandhiji's Sister's Broadcast

BOMBAY, Oct. 2 (A.P.I.): Shrimati Raliyatben, 86-year old sister of Mahatma Gandhi, broadcasting from Rajkot for the Bombay station of the All India Radio this morning, gave moving anecdotes of the early life of her brother.

Sobbing all the few minutes she was before the microphone, Shrimati Raliyatben spoke in a low voice but her words commanded considerable attention.

Giving an instance of Mahatma Gandhi's preference for a simple life even in his childhood, Shrimati Raliyatben said he generally used to refuse to ride in a victoria placed at his disposal by his father, who was the Dewan of Rajkot State.

Young Mohandas's adherence to truth became evident on one occasion when he stole two gold bangles from the house and later made a confession to his father.

He had in company of his friend Sheikh Mehtab sold one of the bangles and bought sweets. When his father asked the family to name the suspect, Mohandas stepped forward without fear, made a clean breast of the whole affair, and returned the other bangle.

Shrimati Raliyatben said that while all people were mourning the loss of "the Father of the Nation", to her it would always be the loss of a dear brother.

The broadcast, which was in the nature of an interview, was made from the house in Rajkot where Mahatma Gandhi had spent the major part of his youth.

Shrimati Raliyatben was followed by Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurastra, who said "if we scrupulously follow Mahatma Gandhi's teachings, not only will India step on to something higher, but will be in a position to deliver the world from the grip of power politics and materialism."

C. R'S Party To Kashmir Heroes

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (A.P.I.): Wounded soldiers from the Kashmir front convalescing in the Military Hospital in Delhi were entertained to tea by His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, this evening.

It is gathered that His Excellency proposes to entertain wounded soldiers once a fortnight henceforth.

Wishing the Jawans speedy recovery, His Excellency told them that he would be visiting them shortly in the hospitals.

"AS SURE AS DEATH'

Collapse Of Franc And Return Of De Gaulle

PARIS, (I.P.S.): A story quoting a Radical Socialist leader of world fame is going round in French political circles as to the future of France. The story says that both are unpleasant and but as sure as death. It is:—"The complete collapse of the Franc and De Gaulle's coming to power"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, (U. P. A.): Moscow Radio accused "expansionist circles" of the United States of "hatching plans" to seize the Belgian Congo because of its rich uranium deposits. The broadcast said the United States had signed a "secret" wartime agreement with Belgium giving the United States control over Belgian Congo uranium ore. The accord was "in circumvention of the (Belgian) constitution," Moscow Radio said.

KREMLIN'S ELABORATE PLANS

Russia To Challenge Anglo-Americans In Asia By 1960

LONDON, (I.P.S.): Under the caption" The Dangers in Asia" the Review of World Affairs, the mouthpiece of British Conservatism writes in a recent issue about the trends in Asia as follows:—

"Few people even now realise that all Asia is being penetrated by far reaching and powerful Russian inspired political forces. The great masses of people in China, Central Asia, India, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia representing a great part of the human family are being secretly prepared for a climax which will reach its critical point between 1950-60." The journal says that an elaborately organised special department of the Russian Foreign Office is devoting itself to this work. "Leading Soviet agents are in communication with Moscow. A masterly scheme is being operated to bestir the Asiatic and African peoples with the object of creating impossible situation for Anglo-American powers when between 1950-60, the Russians will be fully prepared to challenge them".

DANISH BOY CLAIMS AS LINDBERG'S SON

COPENHAGEN, (I.P.S.): A Dansih farm worker, Erik Nielson, 18, claims that he is Col. Lindberg's son kidnapped in 1932. Nielson works at Heejby, a village 60 miles away from Copenhagen. The Lindberg baby was stolen from his cot at Hopewell, New Jersey in March 1932. The kidnappers left a note demanding £10.000 ransom. Bernard Haupmann, a former German soldier was executed for the baby's murder.

PLANS TO MAKE WEST PUNJAB DEFENCE MINDED

LAHORE, (I.P.S.): To make the West Punjab Province defence minded, the Pakisthan Government is perfecting Air Defence plans on a wide scale throughout the strategically placed towns and cities of the province. A national defence training centre will be opened to impart priliminary air defence training to batches of trainees including women.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee would be held at Indore on 24th October 1948 to elect President and members of A.I.C.C.; President, Provincial Congress Committee and members of the Parliamentary Board and Tribunal. This being a business meeting, workers' conference would not be held on this occasion.

The Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Committee would send 80 delegates to the All-India Congress. Out of these, 14 would be elected from the Indore delegates to the Meerut Congress and the remaining 66 from the delegates to the Gwalior session of the All-India States Peoples Conference. Vacant seats would be filled in according to the directions of the All-India Congress Committee.

MADHYABHARAT DIVIDED INTO 16 DISTRICTS

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

In connection with the administrative organisation of the Madhyabharat Province, the Government have decided to divide Madhyabharat into sixteen districts. Since the inauguration of the Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union in May last, the 11 districts of Gwalior and 5 districts of Indore were continued as they were and the boundaries of the merging states existed as administrative subdivisions so far. The 16 districts which will now constitute the Madhyabharat Province are as indicated below:—

Name of the district. Bhind; Gwalior Gird; Morena; Shivpuri, Guna; Bhilsa; Rajgarh, Shajapur Dewas.

(There will be a separate subdivisional Officer's headquarter at Kannode):

Indore; Mandsaur; Ratlam; Ujjain; Dhar; Nimar; and Jhabua.

(There will be a separate sub-Divisional officer's Headquarters at Alirajpur.)

PAKISTAN NEED NOT BE AFRAID OF INDIA

Jawaharlal's Assurance On Gandhi Jayanti Day

"THERE WILL NEVER BE AGGRESSION FROM OUR SIDE"

Call To Country To Live Up To Mahatma's Aims And Ideals

NEW DELHI, October 2, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, broadcasting tonight on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, asked if India should stand for the great aims and ideals which Gandhiji placed before his countrymen.

"IF SO, THEN YOU WILL HAVE TO THINK AND ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEM AND NOT ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE CARRIED AWAY BY THE PASSION OF THE MOMENT OR BY THOUGHTS OF PETTY ADVANTAGE. YOU WILL HAVE TO ROOT OUT EVERY TENDENCY THAT WEAKENS THE NATION, WHETHER IT IS COMMUNALISM, SEPARATISM, RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY, PROVINCIALISM OR CLASS ARROGANCE."

DON'T BE AFRAID OF INDIA

PANDIT NEHRU DISCOUNTENANCED THE SUGGESTION THAT INDIA WAS AN AGGRESSOR NATION AND DEPRECATING PAKISTAN'S PROPAGANDA IN RECENT WEEWS TENDING TO FOSTER "WILD FEAR AND FANTASIES", SAID "I CAN ASSURE THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN THAT INDIA HAS NO AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS AGAINST ANY COUNTRY, LEAST OF ALL AGAINST PAKISTAN. WE WANT PAKISTAN TO LIVE IN PEACE AND TO PROGRESS AND TO HAVE THE CLOSEST TIES WITH US. THERE NEVER WILL BE AGGRESSION FROM OUR SIDE."

GANDHIJI'S BASIC TEACHINGS

"What shall I say to you on this day which is specially dedicated to the memory of him whom we call the Father of the Nation? I shall not speak to you today as Prime Minister of India but as Jawaharlal, a pilgrim like you in India's long journey to freedom, and one whose high privilege it was to learn the service of India and of truth at the feet of the Master. Nor will I say much to you about the problems of the day, which fill our minds and demand continuous attention. Rather I would like to speak about those basic things which Gandhiji taught us and without which life would be superficial and empty.

"He taught us the love of truth and straight dealing not only in our individual life but also in public affairs and in the intercourse of nations; he taught us the dignity of man and of man's labour. He repeated the old lesson that out of hatred and violence, nothing but hatred and violence and destruction can result. And so he taught us the way of fearlessness, of unity, of tolerance and of peace.

"How far have we lived up to this teaching? Not very far, I fear, and yet we learned much and under his guidance we achieved our country's freedom by peaceful methods. But at the very moment of deliverance we became forgetful and strayed into evil ways causing infinite pain to that great heart which throbbed continuously for India and for the great truths that India has embodied through ages past.

FORCES OF DISRUPTION

What of today? When we remember him and praise him, and sometimes childishly talk of putting up statues to him. Do we give thought to the great message for which he lived and died? I fear all of us are still very far from living up to that message. But I do believe that the great forces that he set in motion are working silently but powerfully to move India in the direction of his wishes. There are other forces also, forces of disruption and untruth and violence and narrow-mindedness, which work in the opposite direction. Between the two there is unceasing conflict as between the forces of good and evil there is conflict all over the world. If we honour the memory of Gandhiji we must do so actively by working ceaselessly for the causes he represented.

"I am proud of my country, proud of my national inheritance, proud of many things but I speak to you not with pride but with all humility. For events have humbled me and often

(Continued on Page 17)

HOW INDIA'S CAPITAL CELEBRATED JAYANTI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (A.P.I.): India's capital celebrated Gandhi Jayanti today.

Sobriety and simplicity were the main features of the numerous functions held in this connection in various parts of Delhi people pledging themselves afresh to follow in the foot steps of the Father of the Nation.

AT RAJGHAT

Thousands of men, women and children went to Rajghat early in the morning, where they laid flowers and walked reverently fround the raised platform on which Mahatma Gandhi was cremated. A spinning demonstration was held. Acharya Vinoba Bhave presiding over the ceremony.

The Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, paid a surprise visit to the Tamil Sangham and attended a special Gandhi Jayanti programme

Addressing a gathering at a flag hoisting ceremony, Mr. N. V. Gadgil Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said that to every class and every community Mahatma Gandhi had left a lesson to learn and a message to follow. "He is no more with us but his memory we cherish", he added. It was an understatement to say that he merely gave India her freedom. He gave self-respect to Indians restored faith in their ultimate destiny and put hope in the hearts of the toiling millions.

"WHY, MOTHER, PEOPLE BURNT GANDHIJI?"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (U. P. I.): Thousands visited 'Rajghat' where only eight months ago Bapuji was cremated.

As the crowds passed by the 'Samadhi', a touching scene was witnessed when a little girl asked her mother about the significance of the 'Samadhi' which they were worshipping today. The mother told the child that Gandhiji was cremated on the spot where that square cemented platform was eight months ago. "Burnt" screamed the child, "Burnt; why mother, why people burnt so great a man like Gandhiji", and the child could not bear all this and was in tears.

Large number of people visited Birla House to have a "Darshan" of the spot where the Mahatma was assassinated eight months back. At the small cemented platform which the Birlas have built at that spot, people offered flowers and garlands.

City To Have Fair Weather Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Santa Cruz Observatory reported tonight that mainly fair weather was expected to prevail in Bombay on Sunday but cloudiness or light drizzle was possible in the morning.

Weak monsoon conditions prevailed over Bombay Province on Saturday. The maximum amount of rainfall recorded during the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. today was a quarter inch at Mahabaleshwar.

SIAMESE REBELS SURRENDER

Loyal Troops Retake Defence Ministry Premises

BANGKOK, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Leaders of an attempted coup against Marshall Phibul Songkram's Government surrendered early today after loyal troops re-occupied the Siamese Defence Ministry, seized by rebels last night.

Marshall Songkram, who took power in last November's 'coup d'etat', told Reuter that among 40 ringleaders of the alleged plot now in custody was the brother of Pridi Panomyong, Former Premier who fled abroad in November.

OBJECT OF PLOT

The Marshall said the plot was intended to stop the trial of three men, Pridi Panomyong in his absence, for the murder in 1946 of 21-year-old King Ananda.

One unconfirmed report said loyal troops had been rushed to Lopburi, army centre 120 miles north of the capital, where "trouble" was expected.

NO MORE THREAT TO LEH

Normal Trade With Tibet Resumed

SRINAGAR, Sept. 30, (A.P.I.): The town of Leh which a few weeks ago was seriously threatened by heavy enemy attacks is now well-safe against such inroads and normal life and trade are in full swing, writes A.P.I. Special Correspondent. After the fall of Skardu, the enemy made a three-pronged race for Ieh Via Nubra and Indus valleys and Chilling area bordering on Zaskar valley. The handful of Indian troops assisted by local militia put up a heroic resistence and held the enemy at bay.

Major-General Thimmayya, General Officer Commanding Indian troops in the Kashmir valley recently visited forward areas at Nimu and Tharu held by our troops in this front. This was his second flight to Leh, the first being in late May. He said that the morale of our troops there was very high. Prayers for the victory of Indian troops were offered by Lamas who have now sought refugee in Leh.

REGULAR TRADE WITH TIBET

A large number of traders from Yarkhand with their families trekking fifty days through the big Karakoram ranges have now reached Leh on their way to Haj. They have brought with them large quantities of merchandise which they expect to sell in India.

Regular trade with Tibet has been fully restored, reports reaching Srinagar show. About nine thousand maunds of rice surplus to Leh has been exchanged for salt and other necessities from Tibet. It is understood that this quantity or rice was first offered to the Indian troops in Leh, but they have given it back to the locals for trade with Tibet to obtain their daily necessities.

BRITISH DESTROYERS FOR PAKISTAN

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Reuter).—Britain has sold two destroyers, Onslow and Offa, to Pakistan, it was disclosed today.

It is expected they will be formally transferred in about three months time.

The ships are now at Devonport Dockyard, Western England, where it is expected will be refitted.

Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Pakistan Navy, arrived in Britain this week to supervise the transaction and will visit Devonport next week to inspect the ships.

Onslow distinguished herself in the Russian convoys during the war.

SPLIT IN ARAB LEAGUE RANKS

Blame On King Abdullah: Allged Detention Of Jamal Husseini In Amman

CAIRO, Oct. 2, (Reuter): The well-informed Cairo independent weekly magazine "Akhbar El Yom" said today that Jamal El Husseini, Foreign Minister in the newly-formed Palestine Arab Government set up at Gaza, has been detained in Amman by King Abdullah.

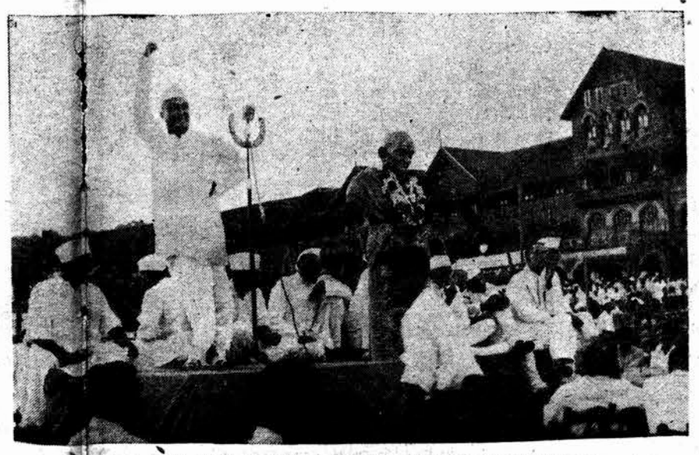
The paper front paged "a secret report" declaring that Husseini—who is the leader of the Palestine Arab Party and Deputy Chairman of the Arab Higher Executive—visited King Abdullah on Saturday.

He went, the paper said to gain the King's recognition of his new Palestine Arab Government.

"Husseini failed and as he was preparing to leave Amman King Abdullah issued orders that he should be prevented from doing so" the report added "and Husseini is still there".

The paper also carried a number of other items emphasising the extent of the split between King Abdullah and the Arab League. It said that the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Riad El Sol Bey, had cabled King Abdullah holding him responsible "towards the Arab and Muslim world and before history for the consequences of breaking the unity of the Arab League" by his persistent refusal to recognise the Palestine Arab Government.

GANDHI JAYANTI DAY



MR. S. K. PATIL SEEN ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

RUSSIA REVISES POLICY TOWARDS ATOMIC ENERGY

Vyshinsky Offers Compromise Proposals To Break Deadlock

PARIS, Oct. (Reuter): Russia today softened her two-year stand on atomic energy by offering the deadlocked United Nations a compromise which called for simultaneous outlawing of atomic weapons and setting up of an effective international control body. Speaking in the General Assembly's Political Committee after three days of East-West accusation, the Soviet Delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, withdrew the longstanding Russian demand that atomic weapons must be banned and destroyed before international supervision is set up.

Led by the United States, Western delegations have insisted that control be applied first.

M. Vyshinsky's resolution proposed simultaneous outlawing, implementing and bringing into effect of two conventions: (1) banning atomic weapons and all other means of mass destruction, and (2) providing for international control of atomic energy.

FRENCH PROPOSAL

The Soviet Delegate's compromise, coming dramatically after his explosive speech to the Committee yesterday, followed a French proposal for immediate surrender of all atomic bomb stock-piles to an international agency.

The French Defence Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, who put forward this plan, pleaded for unceasing efforts to free the medium and small powers from the "pincers of a terrible fear."

The French Delegate called for an investigation to discover precisely which countries possessed the secret of the atom bomb.

In his reply, the Soviet Delegate said that M. Ramadier's speech gave the impression of being guided by American inspirers." "We never said our proposals were exhaustive, "M Vyshinsky declared. "Of course they are not. We never said they were more than a preliminary basis on which to build the completed structure."

BASIC UNANIMITY

He said the question of "Big Five" unanimity was basic and protested against American efforts, supported by the majority of the Atomic Energy Commission, "to circumvent the Security Council." After rejecting yesterday's Canadian proposal calling on the General Assembly to pronounce world judgment on the control deadlock, M. Vyshinsky, waving his hand expansively, picked up the new resolution and read it out.

The British Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeil, who spoke later, said he did not wish to discuss the new Soviet proposals immediately." We naturally want to have time to study them."

The Committee adjourned until Monday in spite of protests by M. Vyshinsky that three speakers still remained to be heard and were due to speak this afternoon.

Swastika Over Red Flag

..HAMBURG, Oct. 2, (U.P.A.): Nazi flags flew outside "The house of the Soviets" at Jena in the Russian zone recently, according to the newspaper, "Die Welt".

..Overnight unknowns bedecked the Soviet Military Government headquarters with red, white and black swastika flags and also tarred and feathered figures on Communist monuments.

..Heavy reprisals by the Soviet authorities and Communist Party are feared by the population of Jena.

BOMBAY COUNCIL TO RESUME ON MONDAY

The adjourned meeting of the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House) has been called for 2 p.m. at Poona on Monday, October 4, to complete the business which was left unfinished when it met some days ago at Poona.

Sardar To Broadcast Today

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, (A.P.I.): The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's address on the occasion of the civic reception to be accorded to him by the citizens of Delhi tomorrow will be broadcast by All India Radio at 7-45 p.m. tomorrow, October 3, **on 338.6, 60.48 and 3.3 metres.**

KRISHNA MENON ON TWO MIRACLES

Tributes To Mahatma From Commonwealth

LONDON, Oct. 2, (Reuter) and (UPI): From widely scattered parts of the British Commonwealth and from the United States came tributes to the late Mahatma Gandhi today, the anniversary of his birthday.

Visitors flocked to India House in London to see an exhibition illustrating the ideals and life work of the Mahatma. In a brief welcome speech the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said this was a day for rededication to the high principles for which Mahatma Gandhi always stood.

The first "miracle" of the Mahatma had been the restoration of peace in Bengal in 1937.

The second "miracle" was the complete peace which reigned all through India during the Hyderabad crisis.

They all remembered this, not as a matter of pride but of self-confidence.

In the afternoon Mr. H. S. L. Polak, a close associate of Gandhiji, during hte South African struggle, presented on behalf of the London Vegetarian Society, a collection of the earliest writings of Mahatma Gandhi to the High Commissioner. These are to be preserved in the library of the India House.

In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the India League where Mr. Menon, Mr. Horace Alexander and others spoke paying tributes to Gandhiji's memory.

In Rangoon the Indian Ambassador, Dr. M. A. Rauf, told Indians at the City Hall that the best way to show gratitude to the Mahatma was "by loving India, achieving unity and serving her in the same spirit of truth and Justice with which Mahatma Gandhi served her."

IN PORT LOUIS

In Port Louis, Capital of Mauritius, the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Dharam Yash Dev, broadcast in a special Gandhi birthday programme.

National Date Of Remembrance In India

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Reuter): In an editorial on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday the NEW YORK TIMES says today that Indians are divided on many matters, but they are not divided in their veneration of their greatest modern leader.

In time, it says, October 2 may become officially national date of remembrance in India, as are the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln **in the United States.**

Myth Of Communal Trouble Exploded

LESSON OF HYDERABAD OPERATIONS

Leaders' Tributes To Mahatma At Chaupatty Meeting

Bombay, Saturday

The Gandhi Jayanti celebrations which began during the early hours of this morning throughout the city culminated finally in a mammoth meeting at Chaupatty sands in the evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

A huge bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi bedecked with flowers and garlands stood at the centre on the dais facing the audience. The meeting was addressed by prominent leaders of the city including Mr. K. F. Nariman, leader of the Municipal Congress Party, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

APOSTLE OF PEACE

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Patil explained the significance of Gandhi Jayanti and said that though people might not fully understand and grasp its meaning, a thousand years later, Mahatma Gandhi would go down in history as the Apostle of Peace and Non-Violence in our age since Lord Buddha. He was the "Avatar" who came to the world to redeem its sins and teach the world the true path to salvation.

Mr. Patil referred to Hyderabad episode and said that if Mahatma Gandhi were alive today, he would have surely given his blessings to the Government of India in their move to solve this knotty problem. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he said, did not wait long to take swift action. If India maintained her army, it was only for defence against external aggression. India had no designs on foreign territory. Mahatma Gandhi had never taught us that the army should be disbanded totally. On the other hand, added Mr. Patil, Mahatma Gandhi always maintained that his non-violence was not the non-violence of a coward but it was for the bravest of the brave. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi KbR(itbu awst rfto thebravest for had blessed Pandit Nehru when he went to Mahatmaji to seek his guidance on the eve of the Kashmir campaign.

Mr. Patil appealed to the people of this country not to worship the great Mahatma as a deity in temples and places of worship. If he was to be worshipped like a God of Hindu Mythology, said Mr. Patil, all his life's mission would be in vain. Instead of idolising their great teacher in temples, people should live as Mahatma Gandhi taught them to live and help in the task of building the new India of his dreams.

MIRACLE OF NEW TECHNIQUE

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that this was the first birthday anniversary when Mahatma Gandhi was no more amidst us. It was both an occasion of rejoicing and sorrow. He recalled the days when Mahatma Gandhi first came to this country from South Africa to find it tied to the apron-strings of British Imperialism. Mr. Nariman then traced Mahatma Gandhi's efforts step by step in the task of liberating the people from foreign bondage. He showed to the whole world for the first time that even a slave country could regain her freedom by non-violence and Satyagraha. All those critics (amongst them was himself, said Mr. Nariman) who had no faith in such methods for attaining freedom, scoffed at Mahatma Gandhi and declared that it would take at least 150 years by his methods to get rid of British rule in this country. But Mahatma Gandhi had amply demonstrated to the whole world the miracle of his new technique, added Mr. Nariman.

INDIA OF HIS DREAMS

Mr. S. A. Brelvi paying homage to Mahatma Gandhi's memory said that if Mahatma Gandhi had not taught us the method of Satyagraha, of non-violent passive resistance, India, perhaps, would not have attained freedom so soon, No doubt, India had attained Swaraj; but India of Gandhiji's dreams was still far off on the distant horizon. Mahatmaji strived to build a new India, where poverty and destitution would be totally banished, and arts, literature and culture would flourish and spread beyond her frontiers. India should once again take her former place in the country of nations and would send abroad her torch-bearers to give her immortal message of peace and brotherhood to the war-weary world. India alone would be like a streak of light in the gathering darkness.

Mahatma Gandhi, said Mr. Brelvi, thus gave his message of non-violence not only to India but to the whole world. He wanted the whole world to imbibe his teachings and build up a brotherhood of nations where war would be permanently abolished. Mahatma Gandhi's death at the hands of a fanatic was a sad blow to the efforts of those few in the world who were valiantly fighting for cause of peace.

CARRY ON THE TORCH

Mr. Brelvi exhorted the people to give their whole-hearted support to their own Government in free India in the task of building of a strong and united nation. "We have all to carry on the torch lit by our great leader till the task set by him shall be completed," he added.

MYTH SHATTERED

Mr. Brelvi made a reference to Hyderabad incident and said that it clearly indicated two things. Firstly, the myth of communal tension raised by false prophets was exploded. Far from spreading of communal tension in the country, all communities—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsees—stood solidly behind the Government of India and fully backed up its action to bring peace and security to the ravaged State of Hyderabad. Secondly, all people wanted the establishment of a secular and democratic State in Hyderabad, where the Nizam would be only a constitutional monarch like the British King.

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascrenhas, compared Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Buddha and Lord Christ and said Mahatmaji also taught to the world that salvation lay in the path of non-violence and truth to reach the goal of brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God.

(Earlier Report on Page 17)

Choudhury Meets Nizam

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 2 (UPI): Major-General J. N. Chowdhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad had a meeting with the Nizam today. It is understood that administrative problems as also problems relating to early resoration of law and order in the State were discussed.

Poona Ban On Processions Extended

POONA, October 3 (A. P. I.): The ban on processions in Poona City and Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment, Junnar, Baramati, Lonavla, Sirur, Dhond, Indapur and Talegaon has been extended for two months, from October 5.

The Ahmedabad ban on the sale of arms has been extended for two months, from October 6.

The order on the only arms and ammunition dealer of Anand requiring him not to sell arms or ammunition, including percussion caps, to individual licence holders, except on production of a special permit from the District Magistrate of Kaira, has been extended for two months, from October 3.

The order prohibiting the people from collecting or assemblying in groups or taking out processions or holding meetings within the Municipal limits of Dohad and Freelandgang has been extended for two months, from October 4.

The ban on transactions of any sort in knives and other sharp edged instruments at the following places has been extended for two months, from October 5:

Ghoti town and Railway Station, Igatpuri town and Railway Station, Deolali Camp and Railwoy Station, Nasik City, Nasik Taluka, Nasik Road and Railway Station area, Deolali village, Sinnar town, Dindori town, Niphad town and Railway Station, Pimpalgaon Baswant town, Vinchur town and Railway Station area, Satana town, Kalwan town, Malegaon city, Yeola city, Chander town, Manmad town and Railway Station area and Nandgaon and Railway Station area.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

C. P. Committee's Recommendations

NAGPUR, Oct. 2, (API): India should be one State with a strong centre and the various units of the Indian Union should be called "Pradesh" (Province) rather than "States." This is one of the Principal recommendations made to Dr. Rajendraprasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly by the Committee of C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly which after a three-day sitting in Nagpur formulated its views on the Draft Constitution of India.

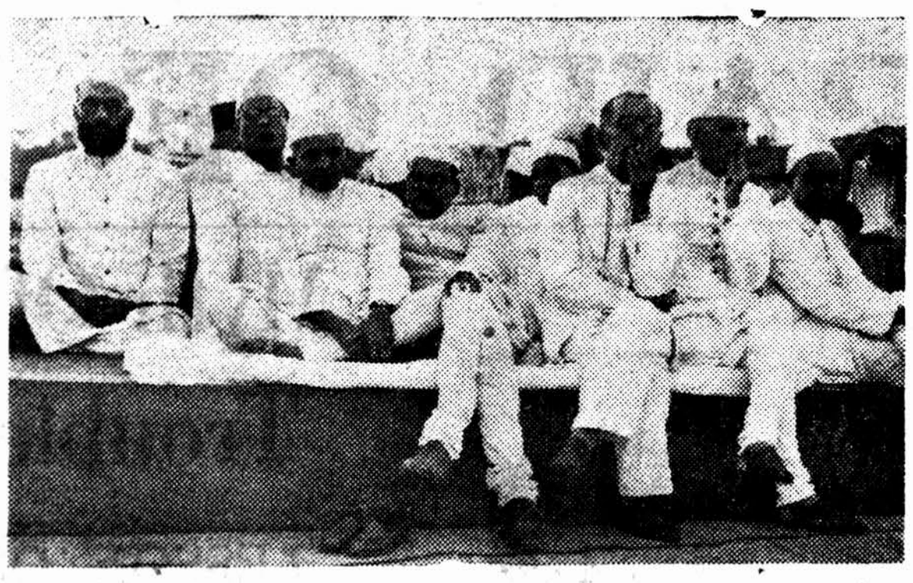
The committee composed of the members of the Provincial Legislature met under the chairmanship of Mr. Gkhanashyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C. Po and Berar Legislative Assembly.

Other recommendations made by this committee are: (1) That the word used in the Irish constitution namely, "sovereign independent democratic state" should be adopted in place of "sovereign democratic republic" in the preamble of the draft constitution of India; (2) The appointment of Governors of Provinces should be made by the President of the Indian Union; (3) Teh official language of the Indian Union should be Hindi with Devanagari script. English of course can remain the optional language for a limited period; (4) The constitution of Free India should be framed in Hindi.

(5) For central services knowledge of hindi and one other Indian language should be compulsory for all. Thus a non-Hindi boy should know hindi and hindi knowing boy one other Indian language. (6) All sorts of reservations in the legislature services or posts on communal basis should cease. The need for reservation for a limited period under the ground of backwardness of certain specific castes and tribes was recognised; and the (7) formation of provinces on linguistic basis should be postponed in view of the present state of affairs in India.

This twelve-man committee was set up by the Provincial Legislature at the suggestion of Premier Ravishankar Shukla at the September session to formulate its considered opinion on the draft constitution of India.

GWALIOR, (By Mail): The attention of the Government of Madhya Bharat has been drawn to the reports appearing in certain sections of the Press to the effect that serious differences of opinion have arisen between Hon'ble Premier Mr. Lilaghar Joshi and the Adviser Mr. Venkatachar and that as a consequence Mr. Lilaghar Joshi is contemplating resignation. The Government desire to state categorically that these reports are entirely without foundation and completely false.



Bombay Congress leaders snapped at the Gandhi Jayanti Public Meeting at Chowpatty on Friday.

KASHMIR ISSUE NOT SOLVED TO OUR SATISFACTION

But Nehru Reaffirms India's Faith In United Nations

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2, A.PI.): Addressing a public meeting here in connection with Gandhi Jayanti, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister reiterated India's faith in the United Nations organisation and said: "We can depend only on the United Nations despite its weaknesses for the fulfilment of our hopes for world peace".

He said he would convey this message to representatives of nations when he went to Paris.

The Prime Minister added: " We respect the United Nations and we wish that other countries would also do the same because essentially the organisation is founded on a great ideal."

He appealed to the people not to criticise it but, instead, to try to make it strong.

Pandit Nehru emphatically denied the allegations made by the Pakistan Press and politicians that India had any aggressive designs against their country.

Let me say clearly and finally that India has no intention of invading Pakistan" he said.

Referring to Kashmir Pandit Nehru said that here two points should be clearly understood, namely

(1) India will under no circumstances permit any tribesmen to remain in Kashmir and

(2) India is strong enough to defend her territories against any aggressor.

Pandit Nehru revealed that after attending the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London he would take the opportunity of going to Paris where a session of the United Nations was being held at present.

U. N. AND KASHMIR

"We respect the United Nations, even though it did certain things which were not to our entire liking. The Kashmir question which we referred to it has not been solved to our satisfaction but that has not in any way, lessened our respect for it and our faith in its ideals" Pandit Nehru declared.

NO FEAR OF WORLD WAR III

Pandit Nehru made a reference to the talk of another global war in the near future and said that in his opinion there was not immediate fear of such a thing. He personally thought that the Big Nations of the world were neither prepared for a conflict nor desired it.

AZAD'S POSER

Earlier in his address Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Education Minister said: If you think that by ceremonial addresses or by presenting flowers at the Samadhi of Gandhiji, you are doing him any honour you are mistaken. "Gandhiji's footprints" he continued are visible in every walk of life if we sincerely and honestly believe the philosphy which he preached throughout his life. Then let us assess today how far we have followed practically the teachings of the great leader."

The Health Minister of the Government of India, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who also spoke on the occasion said the best way of honouring Mahatma's memory was to practice non-violence use of spinning wheel removal of untouchability and inter-communal unity

SCANDINAVIAN DEFENCE MINISTERS TO CONFER

OSLO, Oct. 2, (Reuter): The Defence Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are to meet here about October 15 to discuss the possibility of joint defence for Scandinavia, M. Jens Haugue, Norwegian Defence Minister, said today.

This meeting will probably result in the establishment of the "Survey Committee" agreed upon at last month's meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Stockholm, he added.

How China Averts Showdown

NANKING, Oct. 2, (U.P.A.): A potential diplomatic showdown with Russia was averted today when the Legislative Yuan Foreign Relations Committee shelved a bill officially condemning Soviet violations of the 1945 Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance.

Instead of condemnation, the Committee adopted a resolution requiring the Government to explain the present status of the treaty.

BRITAIN RECRUITS AIRMEN

LONDON, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Britain aims to recruit 1,000 regular airmen a week, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Air, stated today when he opened the Royal Air Force recruiting campaign.

PALME DUTT'S PROTEST.

Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party, today reported to a Communist Party Conference on the British Empire.

"While a hysterical propaganda campaign is conducted against Socialist Russia, the real aim of the British rearmament drive is to provide increased military forces for war and repression in Malaya, South-East Asia, the Middle East and Africa".

Stop Press

REDS' SUCCESS IN MANCHURIA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Government despatches admitted that Communist units had captured Hingcheng and had seized the railway hamlet of Laochiao in Manchuria.

BERTRAND RUSSEL RESCUED.

OSLO, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Bertrand Russel, British peer and philosopher, was among passengers rescued when a Norwegian airline flying boat sank on touching down at Trondheim today. Three Norwegians in the plane including two women, were killed, one being the plane's air hostess.

U. N. ARMS STORE ROBBED.

HAIFA, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Rifles, revolvers and ammunition were stolen when thieves robbed a United Nations arms store in Haifa, a United Nations spokesman said tonight.

CRIPPS CALLS ON TRUMAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, (U. P. A.): Sir Stafford Cripps today called on President Truman along with Sir Oliver Franks and Sir Gordon Munro.

Industrial Relations Act

Government's Proposed Amendments

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act is proposed to be amended introducing in it certain provisions found necessary by experience.

The main provisions of the amending legislation, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 29, are as follows:

At present it is a condition for retention of registration of a union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, that it shall not take part in illegal strikes, etc. The same condition is now proposed to be attached to acquisition of registration under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The period of twelve months for rebeating the process of electing representatives of employees makes elections too frequent and burdens administration. The period is enlarged to two years.

When an employer or, as the case may be, employee gives a notice of change, provision is made for the notice to be adopted by other employers or, as the case may be, other employees in the same industry, so that disputes may be consolidated and decided together.

Where both parties consent, disputes are permitted to be split in parts for the purposes of conciliation, etc.

RELIEVING CONGESTION

In order to relieve congestion in the Industrial Court, power is taken to transfer cases, on the recommendation of the Industrial Court, from the Industrial Court to such Wage Boards as have the necessary powers of disposal.

Where stoppages orclosures of work are caused in relation to an industrial dispute but under the guise of a protest against a course of action taken or not taken by the Provincial Government or a public servant, such stoppages and closures are also made illegal if agitated in sympathy with strikes which are themselves illegal.

Provision is made for the modification of an award, provided the award has run a life of one year. This would enable parties to apply for modification of the whole or any part of an award instead of terminating it by a notice and thereby to secure the benefit of the current award till its modification.

LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Government of Bombay has instructed the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries to continue to grant loans and subsidies to co-operative societies for the purchase of tools and appliances, subject to the condition that the total amount of such loans and subsidies granted and guarantees given by him to the co-operative central financing agencies should not exceed Rs. 3,25,000 in the current financial year and such further amount, if any, as may be provided for the purpose in the budget in the next financial year.

The limit of Government guarantee to be given in each individual case will not exceed Rs. 10,000—Rs. 5,000 for working capital and Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of tools and equipment. In case the Joint Registrar considers it necessary to sanction a grant and also to give guarantee to the central financing agency, the total amount of the grant and the guarantee should not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Public Service Commission And Non-Muslim Refugees

In the case of certain posts recently advertised by the Bombay Public Service Commission, one of the qualifications prescribed was that the candidates should have practised in the High Court of Bombay or Courts under it for specific periods. It has now been decided that in the case of non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, who desire to settle in this Province and who have been made eligible for service under this Government, practice in High Courts (Chief Court in the case of Sind) of the respective provinces of Pakistan or Courts under them should be considered as the necessary qualification.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPA).—The State Department announced today that 1,250,000 tons of iron and steel scrap in western Germany had been tabbed for shipment to scrap short countries. American buyers will get 500,000 tons, British buyers 500,000 tons and other countries the remainder.

JAWAHAR'S ASSURANCE TO PAKISTAN

(Continued from Page 14)

ashmed me and the dream of India that I have had, has sometimes grown dim. I have loved India and sought to serve her not because of her geographical magnitude, not even because she was great in the past, but because of my faith that she will stand for truth and freedom and the higher things of life.

Do you want India to stand for these great aims and ideals which Gandhiji placed before us? If so, then you will have to think and act in accordance with them and not allow yourself to be carried away by the passion of the moment or by thoughts of petty advantages you have to root out every tendency that weakens the nation, whether it is communalism separatism, religious bigotry, provincialism or class arrogance.

OPPOSE COMMUNALISM

"We have said repeatedly that we will not tolerate any communalism in this country and that we are building a free secular state, where every religion and belief has full freedom and equal honour, where every citizen has equal liberty and equal opportunity. In spite of this, some people talk still in the language of communalism and separatism. I want to tell you that I am entirely opposed to this and I expect you likewise to oppose it with all your might, if you have faith in Gandhiji's teaching.

"Another evil is that of provincialism and of that we see a great deal today, running riot and forgetting the larger issues. That also has to be opposed and combated.

"Some people have recently called India an aggressor nation. I can only say that they spoke in ignorance. If India took to the ways of aggression against any other nation, there would be no place left for me and for many of my colleagues in the Government of India. If we indulged in aggression, we should be false to all that we have stood for and all that Gandhiji taught us."

PROPAGANDA IN PAKISTAN

"Our neighbour country, Pakistan, has exhibited a strange fever during the past weeks. I have been astonished to read its newspapers and the public utterances of its leaders, utterances which have no relation to fact but foster wild fears and fantasies of hatred and fear from day to day. I am not surprised that they should form a picture of India in their minds which is completely divorced from reality. I deeply regret this, for as I have said before, I cannot think of the people of Pakistan as strangers. They have been our countrymen, and neither they nor we can rid ourselves of the past or forget our close kinship, however momentary passions may seem to divide us.

"I would like to utter, in all earnestness and friendship, a note of warning to those who are carrying on an unscrupulous propaganda against India in Pakistan. They are doing an ill-service to their own country and to their own people."

I can assure the people of Pakistan that India has no aggressive designs against any country, least of all against Pakistan. We want Pakistan to live in peace and to progress and to have the closest ties with us. There never will be aggression from our side.

AGGRESSION AGAINST KASHMIR

"But there has been aggression of a brutal and unforgivable kind, aggression against the people of Kashmir and against the Indian Union. We met that aggression as any self-respecting country was bound to meet it. Memories are short and it is well to remember what happened a little more than eleven months ago in Kashmir. Pakistan denied its complicity and even in the face of incontrovertible facts, continued to deny it. It built up its case in the Security Council of the United Nations on this denial and now it has had to admit that its armies are operating in Kashmir, which is Indian Union territory. History offers few parallels of a case built up so greatly on a complete denial of truth. The United Nations Commission proposed a truce. We accepted it. Pakistan in its pride and arrogance rejected.

"I want to tell you as well as the people of Pakistan and now I speak to you as the Prime Minister of India that on no account and whatever happens, are we going to submit to this aggression. We shall fight it to the utmost, for it involves not only the freedom of Kashmir but also the honour of the Indian people and respect for the law of nations.

KEEP FAITH WITH GANDHIJI

"Many things have happened in India during the past year or more, which have deeply pained me because they were evil and a falling away from the teachings of the Master. But I have no regret for what we did and are doing in Kashmir and Hyderabad. Indeed, if we had not done what we did and are doing in Kashmir and Hyderabad, there would have been infinitely greater trouble and violence and misery. I would have been ashamed of India if she had not run to the rescue of Kashmir, or gone to the aid of the people of Hyderabad who were being crushed by an unscrupulous clique.

"Whatever may happen in other countries, let us remain calm and let us try to remain true to Gandhiji's teachings. If we keep faith with him, we shall keep faith with ourselves and with India, and all will be well with this country so dear to us—JAI HIND.

CALL TO HARIJANS TO IMPROVE THEIR LOT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Caste Hindus and Harijans—men, women and children—freely fraternized with each other at a pleasant function that came off at the premises of the Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan on Saturday. The function was organised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti. An interesting programme of songs and bhajans entertained those present. Mr. Nagindas T. Master who presided gave away the prizes to the Harijan children.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, president of the Sangh exhorted the Harijans to give up their inferiority complex and come forward to take their proper place in the life of the nation. She said the doors of the Sangh were open for them all and it was for them to use its good offices to get their disabilities redressed. The Sangh was ready to help them at any time.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that mere legislation would not help the Harijans in improving their lot. It was upto the Harijans to organise themselves and work for the amelioration of their own condition. That way alone lay their own salvation.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, members of the Bombay Legislation Assembly eulogised the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi for the removal of untouchability. Others also spoke on the occasion.

Permission For Meeting Refused To Forward Bloc

NAGPUR, Oct. 2 (API): The District Magistrate of Nagpur, Mr. G. K. Tewari, refused permission to the Secretary of the Provincial Forward Bloc to hold a public meeting in the city area under its auspices tomorrow evening.

The Forward Bloc public meeting was intended to be called for tomorrow in connection with the three-day meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc in Nagpur starting from today. Mr. R. S. Ruikar, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc was to preside over the proposed public meeting tomorrow evening.

The District Magistrate, however, has informed the organisers that they were free to meet in any private place if they liked.

In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 2 (A.P.I.): Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in Calcutta commenced today with "prabhat feries", the hoisting of national flags and volunteers' rallies.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, hoisted the National Flag at the West Bengal Congress office and later at a rally of Congress and other volunteers at the parade ground in front of the Victoria Memorial. He took the salute at the parade which followed, and told the volunteers that Mahatmaji's memory would be best perpetuated in free India was built on the foundations of truth, love and non-violence.

In Madras

MADRAS, Oct. 2 (API): Processions and meetings and the holding of special prayers in various parts of the city marked the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti today.

At a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee various speakers dwelt on Gandhian ideals and teachings.

FLAG HOISTING, 'PRABHAT PHERIES' AND SACRIFICIAL SPINNING IN WARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY WOKE UP ON SATURDAY MORNING TO THE TUNE OF "PRABHAT PHERIS" WHICH HERALDED THE OBSERVANCE OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHATMA GANDHI. MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL COMMUNITIES, RICH AND POOR—MERCHANTS, HAWKERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, CHILDREN AND EVEN OLD GRANDMOTHERS—JOINED IN THE MANY FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DAY'S OBSERVANCES.

The Government having declared it a public holiday, private offices and organisations also gave a holiday to their employees. Schools and colleges, of course were shut down. Shops in most localities also remained closed.

The Central function in the morning was a solemn and simple flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House when Mr. S. K. Patil, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee unfurled the flag. As the flag went up the mast the smartly turned out Desh Sevikas stood to attention, while the Seva Dal band played "Vande Mataram."

Other important functions included a flag salutation ceremony organised by the "C" Ward Congress Committee at Madhav Baug when Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies unfurled the flag; a procession of Muslims from Gulalwadi, a flag salutation by Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik at C.P. Tank where the audience mostly consisted of Bohra merchants; a public meeting at Azad Maidan organised by the National Congress, Goa; and a gathering at Cama hall under the auspices of the Freedom Group when Mr. Purshottam Kanji gave a discourse on the significance on the Gandhian way of Life.

Addressing the Goans, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Member of the Constituent Assembly gave an assurance that the problem of Goa would soon be tackled and solved satisfactorily by the Government of India.

Mr. Dinkar Rao Desai, unfurling the flag made a plea for a thorough heart-searching with a view to implementing the ideals that Gandhiji had set before the country.

NEW SIGNIFICANCE

Addressing the gathering at Congress House this morning, Mr. S. K. Patil declared that this year Gandhi Jayanti had assumed a new significance for the people of this country, people to struggle valiantly for their The Mahatma, who first inspired the freedom, transformed an emasculated and politically dead people into fighting patriots. At the very hour of fulfilment the Mahatma had met his martyrdom.

He was not destined to see the completion of his life's mission. He was the victim of forces which had corrupted the public life of India and planted the seeds of hatred and communalism among the people of India. He had lived and died so that India might be free not only from foreign domination but from the bondage of communal fanaticism. "We who inherit the teachings of the Master," Mr. Patil said, "should take a solemn oath that we shall strive hard to see that his life's work shall not go in vain."

Among those present at the gathering were Messrs. S. L. Silam, Purushottam Thakar, Abidalli Jafferbhai, and M. Y. Nurie.

Addressing the public meeting organised by the National Congress, Goa, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa spoke of the life and services of Mahatma Gandhi and the long struggle for freedom which he had led and inspired. Mr. Sidhwa dealt with the action taken by the Government of India in the matter of Kashmir and Hyderabad and stated that these steps had been fully vindicated. A great deal of misrepresentation had been indulged in, but truth was bound to win out in the end.

Addressing a meeting at the Modi Hall held under the joint auspices of the Freedom Group and the Zarathosti Unnati Dwara, Mr. Purushottam Kanji stressed that the new social order envisaged by Gandhiji was one of non-violence and non-exploitation. Gandhism, Mr. Kanji said, was not a matter of belief but of action.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, in the course of a brief speech dwelt on the ideals placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi. He suggested that the time had come when the people should turn the searchlight inwards, take stock of the situation and find out how far they had succeeded in living up to the ideals of Gandhiji and how far they had failed.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Oct. 2 (API): Great enthusiasm prevailed here today when about 60 Harijans—men and women—ceremoniously entered the hundred-year-old Maruti temple in Belgaum city after it had been declared open for their entry by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self Government, Bombay.

After the Harijans had darshan of the deity, they joined a large gathering outside the temple which was addressed by Mr. Vartak who spoke on Mahatma Gandhi's Teachings and particularly his services to the Harijans.

JAIRAMDAS' ADVICE TO STUDENTS

DELHI, Oct. 3 (A.P.I.).

The students of Delhi who met in the Hindu College to celebrate the Jayanti began their meeting with recitations from the Gita the Quoran, the Bible and the Grantha Sahib and singing of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite "Bajans".

Addressing the students Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture said that Mahatma Gandhi's life was a symbol of truth and all that was valuable in human life. Mahatma Gandhi was a selfless servant of humanity and on his birthday the students must resolve to dedicate their lives to the service of the country.

Speaking at the same function, Mr. K. Santanam, Minister of State, said that though Mahatma Gandhi had departed from among them yet he was there with them in spirit to guide them and show them the path of righteousness. No harm would come to India and she would achieve greater glory and prosperity if the people of India followed Gandhipi's teachings.

PARIS, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Mr. Phan Huy Dan, Minister of Information of the Provisional Central Government of Vietnam, arrived here overnight by air from Saigon.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN COCHIN

Bill To Be Introduced In Assembly

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 2, (U.P.I.) The Cochin Government intend introducing a Bill at the forthcoming budget session of the Assembly penalising untouchability.

The Government are also likely to move a resolution in the House urging the Maharaja to declare open all Hindu temples without any reservation to all Hindus.

Gandhi Jayanti In Poona

POONA, Oct. 2, (A.P.I.): The Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, addressed a public meeting held here today in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. A number of other meetings were held during the day in schools, colleges and other places when prominent Congress and Socialist leaders paid a warm homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Gandhi Jayanti celebrations began here this morning with a procession which terminated at Congress Bhawan, where the Minister for Backward Class, Mr. G. D. Tapase, unfurled the Flag. Mass spinning was also held as part of the celebrations.

At Sewagram

NAGPUR, Oct. 2 (API): In Sewagram, six miles away from Wardha where Mahatma Gandhi spent eight years in the service of the surrounding villages, there was an atmosphere of serenity and quiet. Many villagers visited Mahatma Gandhi's but this morning and offered silent homage.

The inmates of Sewagram Ashram and Mahatma Gandhi's principal disciples held prayers this morning, reciting Mahatma Gandhi's favourite devotional songs.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Hindu unmarried girl 23, matriculate invites marriage correspondence Post Box 4014 Bombay 7. (9612)

Matches for three girls 20, 25, 37 years, well educated and pretty. Correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar. Delhi. (1028)

Match for beautiful, cultured, graduate Maratha girl,. 22. Only permanent Officers Armed Forces, Gazetted Civilian Officers or those well settled in life need apply with full particulars, references and photo. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 9617 "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL

Introductions for Friendship, Matrimony, business and other 431 hobbies arranged by World's biggest Social Institute Globe Introduction League, 10 Taj Mart, Agra, Established 1935. Latest membership No. 17285. Both ladies and gentlemen. Affiliated to the spiritual Union Inc. U. S. A. Representatives in Foreign countries. Attractive monthly magazine with an international circulation free to all members. Specimen copy six annas postal stamps. Complete literature free. (9532)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Professional Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. (Supervisors wanted). Registrar, Vocational University. Amritsar 7. (9451)

NOBEL PRIZE

Just Received: "Strait is the Gate," a novel by Andre Gide, Nobel Prize Winner for Literature in 1947 Published by Martin, Secker and Warburg Ltd., London. Indian Price Rs. 5/- per copy. Order your copy Now from your nearest Bookseller. Indian market bought over by Rupa & Co. Wholesale Booksellers, 18-B, Shama Charan De Street, Calcutta-12 (Branch: Rupa House, 107 South Malaka. Allahabad. U.P.) (9589)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Headmasters may read Bankim's famous Devi Chaudhurani (Eng.) and personally judge if it suits their pupils as well. The original has long been a text book of the Calcutta University. Price Rs. 4/8/- published by Elm Press, 63, Beadon Street, Calcutta, 6. (9585)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a turbo generator set 1000 KW 500 volts A.C. or any higher voltage new or secondhand in good condition quote lowest price and full particulars. Reply to Box No. 9598 "Bombay Chronicle".

SOAP MAKING

Taught by post or practically. Decent income with small capital. Success guaranteed. Details free. B. Dutta B.A.F.R.E.S., (London.) Soap Tr House. 3. Mangoe Lane, Calcutta (9564)

BUSINESS OFFERS

We offer delivery from Switzerland of Guaranteed "Confecta" Brand. Spray Processed Whole Milk. 25 p.c fat contents, packed in 35.2 oz. tins. at Rs. 2/2/9, free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9081, Calcutta. (1539)

We offer immediate deliveries from Denmark Guaranteed Sweetened Condensed Milk, 8 p.c. Butter fat, Zeneith Brand, packed in 48-14 oz. tins per case, at Rs. 50/- per case, free at Docks Gate. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta. (1539)

The Senior Partner of Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, P. O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta, will be in the United States of America from the 5th October 1948, in connection with purchasing Capital Goods, chemicals Ect., bonafide Parties may contact him through Company's Head Office or direct to Eley C/o. Bowco San Francisco. (1679)

PUBLIC NOTICES

APPLICATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF POSTAL FRANKING MACHINES IN INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for license to sell Postal Franking Machines in India with effect from 1-2-1949.

Applicants will on request to the undersigned be furnished with particulars of the terms and conditions under which license will be granted, after which applications to be submitted in accordance with the said terms and conditions, will be received upto 10-30 a.m. on 3-11-48.

N. SHERRARD-SMITH
Postmaster-General,
Bengal.
1 Council House Street,
Calcutta 1.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 29th October '48.

Tender number S/NED/48/1010 & 1011 for supply of Electric motor driven pump Sets as per specification, Lucknow E. No. 809 and specification Alambagh E. No. 808.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order.

Copy of Specification Lucknow E. No. 809 and Alambagh E. No. 808 may be purchased from the office of the Chief Electrical Engineer E. I. Railway, Calcutta at Rs. /8/ per copy on production of the receipt granted by the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta. Firms outside Calcutta should remit the cost of the Specification to the Chief Electrical Engineer, E. I. Rly. Calcutta direct by money order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Controller of Stores room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers representative may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
(1715)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale. Soda Fountain, one superior Soda Fountain complete with carburettor, sandwitch unit and back bar. One 2-1/2 gallons freezer with 30 gallons, hardening cabinet complete with compressors for A. C. mains, Also two spare compressors. Recently imported from U. S. A. lying unpacked in original packing. Apply Box No. 9596 'Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale: "Viking" Brand, Toilet Paper, extra large roll, at Rs. -/6/- per unit. Apply Exclusive Agents Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, 14, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta. 1539

For sale: Huge quantities of first class Bar Soap at Rs. 60/- per case, containing 60 Bars of 1½ lbs. each. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032. Calcutta. (1539)

For sale: "Viking" Brand, Toilet Paper, extra large roll, at Rs. -/6/- per unit. Apply Exclusive Agents Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, 14, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta. (1539)

Assorted sizes of Milton Gramophone Mainsprings are now available from stock at competitive prices with attractive trade discounts. Enquiries Solicited, Morgan Milton, Ltd., 43. Park Mansions, Park St., Calcutta 16. (1265)

Anti-Pakistan Propaganda In Canada

Pak. Purchase Mission's Secretary's Impressions

KARACHI, Oct. 1 (API): Orders for more than a thousand items of various categories of goods and steel requirements of the Pakistan railways valued at about Rs. 1 1/2 crores have been placed by the railway purchase mission with various firms in U.S.A., Cana, U. K., and other European countries.

Mr. Z. H. Khan, Secretary of the Ministry of Communications Pakistan who led the mission giving his impressions said that in Canada "extensive enemy propaganda" seemed to have been carried on about the financial position of Pakistan. "A press conference in Ottawa afforded me an excellent opportunity to explode this malicious propaganda", he added.

R.I.N. OFFICERS TO CONFER IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (API).—A conference of the Senior Officers of the Royal Indian Navy will meet here on Monday, October 4, and it will continue for three days.

Attending it among others will be the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy Squadron, the Commodore in charge of Naval Training Ashore, the Commodore-in-charge, Bombay, the Commanding Officer HMIS "Delhi", and Captain Superintendent of HMS Dockyard, Bombay.

The object of the conference will be to discuss matters relating to the expansion and development of the service, the effective co-ordination of naval training and administration and other matters relating to the naval defence of India.

TEXTILE PRESS NOTE

By a notification published in the Gazette of India on the 2nd October 1948 the Textile Commissioner has directed every exporter to furnish information to him on or before the 7th October 1948 about the cloth and yarn held by the exporter on the 30th September 1948 for the purposes of export against a valid quota or export licence.

A second notification similarly published directs every exporter within 7 days of his securing a confimred export licence to furnish to the Textile Commissioner certain information about the quantity of quota cloth or yarn converted into the export licence.

A third notification again similarly published requires every exporter within 15 days of the export of any consignment of cloth or yarn to furnish to the Textile Commissioner information in the prescribed form relating to the said actual export. In the case of export by sea or air this form has to be countersigned by the carrier employed for the purposes of export.

The forms specified in the three said notifications can be seen at the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or at the Offices of the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay and Calcutta, and the Export Trade Controllers, Madras and Amritsar.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (API).—The Government of India have invited the opinion of three firms—one English and two American—of expert advisers on steel production and ancilliary industries to advise them in matters relating to the erection of one or two units of steel production, with an aggregate capacity of one million tons a year.

No Negotiations With Franco

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuter).—Mr. Michael Mcdermott, State Department Spokesman, tonight flatly denied reports that the United States was negotiating for the establishment of military bases in Spain.

He said no negotiations of any kind were being conducted with General Franco or were envisaged.

"There is just nothing in the story", he stated.

KAISER'S SON'S APPEAL TO TRUMAN

Return Of Crown Jewels Urged

BERLIN, Oct. 1, (U. P. A.): Prince Ferdinand of Schoenaich-Carolath, youngest son of the late Kaiser Wilhelm, today was reported by the Soviet licensed newsagency "ADN" to have written to President Truman demanding the return of dol. 2,000,000 in crown jewels held in American custody at Frankfurt.

The jewels were the centre of a sensational investigation concerning the disappearance of part of the treasure from its Berlin hiding place in June 1947.

Prince Ferdinand claims they never have been returned.

Ferdinand claimed that the gems which belonged to Kaiser's second wife Hermine were brought secretly to Berlin from the Soviet zone. The jewels included necklaces, bracelets, rings, unmounted diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones.

Ferdinand claimed that a later examination of the Berlin hiding place had revealed that 21 pieces valued approximately at dol. 2,000,000 had disappeared.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Nagindas Master On Their Important Functions

The view that apart from being agencies for debt relief, Land Mortgage Banks must also play their part in the organization and development of agriculture in the Province was expressed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, in the course of his presidential address to the thirteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, last week.

Mr. Master stated that the Co-operative movement had come to stay. Both in a capitalist country like America and a Communist country like Russia, the movement was making headway and ideal of a co-operative commonwealth was gaining ground.

Speaking of the functions of a Land Mortgage Bank, he said that their main business so far had been to serve as agencies of debt redemption. But they must play their part in the organization and development of agriculture in the Province. Unless agriculture became a paying occupation redemption of debt was an illusory proposition.

Mr. Master paid a tribute to Mr. V. L. Mehta, under whose guidance the Co-operative movement was making record advances in the province and also mentioned how the government had come to the aid rescue of the Bank during the difficult days through which it was passing.

FRANKFURT, October 1 (Reuter): Four members of the Empire Parliamentary delegation from Canada, Pakistan, Queensland and Ceylon, who are touring Western Germany visited the Wiesbaden Press Club tonight.

Proposed Convention On Genocide

India's Contentions Gaining Favour

PARIS, Oct. 2. (Reuter): India's contention that states should be left to implement the proposed convention on genocide in the same manner as other international agreements is expected to receive support when the United Nations Legal Committee resumes its debate to-day.

Several delegates appear to agree with Mr. K. M. K. Sundaram when he said that all the United Nations could attempt at present was to get states to declare genocide to be a crime and then leave them to enforce penalties through their own laws.

Another point from the Secretary of India's Ministry of Law which gained support was that the enforcement of the convention now being considered might allow intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of states which would be contrary to the charter.

Mr. Sundaram split "cultural" from "physical" or "biological" genocide, maintaining that the first mentioned was on "a different plane" he argued that to couple the two kinds of genocide in one convention and make them international crimes of the same magnitude would be entirely inappropriate.

Emphasising that India would never tolerate any attempt to suppress the language, culture or religion of any group in the dominion, he said the rights of every group and minority were fully safeguarded in the constitution now being adopted in New Delhi.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE-TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The first and second rounds of the men's doubles and mixed doubles were played this evening in the Islam Gymkhanna Open Table-Tennis Championship. Very few matches were actually played during the session as most were decided by walk-overs.

In the men's doubles, the most important match played was the one in which the two "tiny tots', Thakersey and Jacob beat old champaigners like Chaubal and Dalvi in three exciting games. Both the juniors attacked with vigour during the closing stages of the match, and played like old hands at the game. Chaubal and Dalvi rallied from 1-11 position in the last game to level with their opponent's total at 17 but that was as far as they could go and surrendered the game to the youngsters at 21-19.

In the mixed doubles K. H. Kapadia who is playing with Miss Rhoda Shroff in this tournament lost surprisingly to B. A. Laljee and Miss Suhasini Dharap in three games.

The following are the results:

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: E. Bachooali and R. Mulpiani beat R. N. Sethna and S. J. Lakdawala, 21-14, 21-17; K. B. Nagarkatti and A. S. Amladi beat V. V. Prabhu and B. A. Laljee, 21-15, 23-21; M. M. Desai and I. K. Shah w.o. C. R. Kelekar and R. G. Marathae; D. Somaya and H. D'Souza w.o. M. Varavalla and Y. Varacalla; R. Khatau and Kakshi w.o. H. Peer Mohamed and V. Kassum; S. G. Damle and B. Dhavle w.o. V. R. Kale and Anil Parikh; S K. Thackersey and A. I. Jacob beat P. K. Chaubal and M. M. Dalvi, 21-15, 19-21, 21-19: A. R. Munjee and Z. J. Mugaseth w.o. Jairajbhoy and F. M. Buddy; H T Kapadia and R. V. Mehta w.o. V. D. Kalavar and V. B. Shanbag N. D. G Rao and U S.. Bangera beat V. R. Shah and K. C. Pujara, 21-19. 21-15; D. P. Sampat and I. R. Joosob beat S. M. Katkar and N. J. Nensey, 21-19, 21-19; V. N. Vaidya and M. J. Raje beat T. M. Malbari and M. H Contractor, 21-18, 21-17; C. J. Velkar and D N. Ghatkal beat E Manafzadeh and K. P. Shah, 21-16. 19-21, 21-11; K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia w.o. A. C. Parikh and H. P. Dossa; S. Heptulla and V. G. Prabhu beat A T. Chaiwalla and A. T. Jasdanwala, 21-17, 13-21, 25-23.

SECOND ROUND: K. B. Nagarkatti and A. S. Amladi beat H. T. Kapadia and R. V Mehta. 21-13. 21-17; H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer beat V. N. Engineer and P. I. Bhatt, 21-13, 21-14; D. Somaya and H. D'Souza beat E. Bachooali and R. Muljiani 21-7 21-7 D D. Walavalkar and G. Sahadev w.o. M. S. Krishna and B. M Desai; F. T. Gorimar and D. M. Irani w.o. B. D. Desai and Jog; R. Khatau and Bakshi beat M. M. Desti and I K. Shah 21-14, 21-15; A. H. Khan and J. S. Patkar w.o. R. Dharamsey and H. Nathani; S. L. Shroff and B. J. Poncha beat A. J. Engineer and A. E. Pradhan, 21-16. 15-21. 21-16; N. D. G. Rao and U. S. Banera beat S. Heptulla and V. G. Prabhu 21-10, 21-10; C. J. Velkar and D. N. Bhatkal beat A. R. Munjee and Z. J. Mugaseth, 21-16, 21-13; S. J. Bulsara and P. E. Billimoria beat V. M. Chokshi and M. V. Jariwala, 21-11, 21-14; I. A. Laljee and P. Kumar beat C. J Kapadia and R. M Billimoria, 21-15. 21-10; D. P. Sampat and I. R. Joosab beat S. G. Damle and B. Dhavle 21-13. 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: P. E. Billimoria and Miss Piroja Irani beat I. A. Laljee and Miss Amina Joosab 15-12, 22-20, 21-17: B. A Laljee and Miss Cuhas Dharap w.o. S. H Engineer and Miss R. F. Shroff: H M. Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar w.o. "C" Pair: K. H Kapadia and Miss Rhoda Shroff w.o. Partner and Miss Z.A. Basrai: Z Mugaseth and Miss Ereany Mugaseth w.o. Partner and Miss Z. A. Basrai J. S Patkar and and Miss Z. Basrai: J. S. Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat A. I. Jacob and Miss Dhun Munshi 21-4 21-12: P. Kumar and Miss S. A. Amladi beat A. T. Chaiwalla and Miss Arzan Masters 21-14, 21-13

SECOND ROUND: D. H. Kapadia and Miss Gool Nasikwala w.o. "D" Pair: B. A Laljee and Miss Suhas Dharap beat K. H. Kapadia and Miss Rhoda Shroff 17-21. 21-11 21-18: O. Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat B. P. Baliga and Miss Dhun Mistry, 21-11. 23-21: H M. Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat P. E. Billimoria and Miss Piroja Irani, 21-16 20-22, 21-16: J. S. Patkar and Mrs. Mani Barucha beat P. Kumar and Miss S. R. Amladi 21-17. 21-18.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

3-30 p.m. Third Round of Men's Doubles.

5-30 p. m. Semifinals of Women's Singles.

6-15 p.m. Semifinals of Junior's Singles.

6-45 Quarter-finals of Mixed Doubles

PETER FERRAO'S HAT-TRICK IN ROVER'S CUP SOCCER

Rashid's Eleven Win By A Solitary Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One more up-country side made its exit out of the Rover's Cup Football Tournament at the Cooperage this evening. The Rashid's eleven prevailed over The Rabhani Football Club of Nagpur, in a clash where falls were frequent while the number of goals was restricted to one.

Peter Ferrao the centre-forward of the Goans, stole the day's honours with a hat-trick against The Combined Third Division eleven in a fast moving match played earlier.

The game started off at a pretty fast pace, Rashid's missing a scoring chance in the second minute, but the next minute saw them register the only goal of the match. Outside left Rauf dribbled the ball all the way from the centre of the field and passed it on to Dass tse inside right who made no mistake.

Thereafter the pace slackened and during the latter part of the first half the visitors were virtually on top. Just before the breather, Rabhani's centre forward Rahim had a bit of a duel with the cross-bar of the goal-post; he tried to head the ball into the goal but striking the bar it flew out. He tried to convert the rebounce into a scoring header but the ball flopped into the safe hands of custodian Arikanathan.

A fine save by Mangralkar off a first-timer by Lalloo deprived Rashid's of another goal. immediately on resumption of play.

During the second half neither side was ever on top, both sides missing golden opportunities. In the closing stages of the game, Kuppuswami failed to convert a pass from Eruthian. The latter had another scoring chance, but the ball striking the post was deflected to Rauf who banged it into the hands of the goalee who disposed it off. Rabhani's failed to make use of a free-kick just before the final whistle.

Play was rough throughout. Dr. Johnny Pinto having on two occasions to appear on the field. The number of goals could have been more, had the forwards on both sides more finishing ability. The match was evenly if not keenly contested, and nobody could have predicted the final issue even at the fag-end of the match.

The teams were:—

RASHID'S ELEVEN: Arikanathan Panna and Lobo; Joseph, Sivaram and Hussain; Eruthian, Dass, Lalloo, Kuppuswamy and Rauf.

RHABANI FOOTBALL CLUB: Mangralkhan; Nazir, and Ghani; Azimuddin, Balayia and Ramloo, Sharif, Moti Ram, Rahim, Umar and Izhar.

In the earlier Rover's Cup tie, Ferrao scored all the three goals of the match for The Goan Sports who beat The Third Division Combined eleven.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-00 p.m. All Bombay schools Vs. All Calcutta schools.

Calcutta Schools team is as follows: C. Dass; M. Dass and S. Paul; C. Ghosh, B. Bhatacharya, and S Dutta; A. Ali, D. Sarkar, A. Kader, M Bhatacharya, and S. Malik, with S. Chaterjee as reserve.

5-20 p.m. Tata S.C. Vs. The Bangalore Muslims.

BURMAH SHELL LOSE IN REPLAY

Satiranjan Shield Sccoer

BOMBAY,. Saturday: In the replayed encounter of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament, Firestone S. C. had to go all out to beat Burmah Shell by three goals to one this evening at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

Roberts of Firestone was an impressive player for his neat passes and he was responsible for two goals. Shells took the field without their usual players and Francis who replaced one of them made some mistakes.

The game was an interesting encounter both teams had an equal share of exchanges. Within five minutes of play Firestone took the lead through Michael who charged the Shells custodian by pushing him inside the goal area with the ball in his hands. The referee awarded a goal. Three minutes later right inner Robert after getting a pass from Eusebio tried a long range shot beating the custodian all ends up.

Shells started dictating terms but they failed to score owing to poor marksmanship. After the breather right outer D'souza ran down the flank and centered the ball to great advantage and Roberts connecting scored from inside the penalty area. Shells managed to reduce the margin through Francis. Before call of the time Shells tried best to reduce the margin but failed.

Later in the evening General Motors and B E S T share points in a goalless in the First Division Football League. It was a keenly contested game with a lot of mid field play with no score on board it was a correct index of the game.

The following are the results of the other game of the Second Division League.

Little Pioneers 3 (S. Sen, J. Ghatak and C. Pakrasi. Kohinoor Mills 2 (Vincent 2).

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-15 p.m. Blue Eagles vs. Parel Students, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. Matunga Athletic S. C.

5-30 p.m. Lever S. C. vs St. Xavier's "A".

ITALY WINS MOTOR CHAMPIONSHIP

International Grand Prix Race

SILVERSTONE, Northamptonshire, Oct. 2. (Reuter): Luigi Villoresi, champion driver of Italy today won the International Grand Prix motor race here, first to be held in Britain since 1927.

The Italian, driving a Maserati, won comfortably from a strong field, covering the 250 miles over 65 laps in three hours 18 minutes three seconds at an average speed of 72.28 miles per hour.

In the last five or six laps he was slowing down in order to allow his Italian team-mate Alberto Ascari, also in a Maserati, to catch him up. Ascari finished second in three hours 18 minutes 17 seconds at an average speed of 72.19 miles per hour.

Britain's Bob Gerard driving an Era was third in three hours 20 minutes six seconds averaging 71. 54 miles per hour.

Louis Rosier in a Talbot from the French team was fourth.

Villoresi made the fastest lap at 76.12 miles per hour.

Smirke As First Jockey Of Gaekwar

LONDON, Oct. 2, (Reuter): Charles Smirke has been re-engaged as first jockey for the Gaekwar of Baroda for the next season.

PUNTERS HAVE TRYING DAY AT POONA

Pride d'Antibes Surprises In Chief Evetnt

By Our Racing Correspondent

Saturday, Oct. 2.

The curtain rang down at Poona today. The attendance was the largest ever this season but the day was a trying one for punters as favourites and outsiders alternated.

The neglected Pride d'Antibes who was very slowly out of the gate, put in a devastating run from the distance and scored by a length from Black Page in the day's chief event, the Guntakal Plate. Maratha Mandir was third and warm favourite Bhopal star who was in difficulties all along the journey was fourth.

Khade rode a great race when squeezing by a short-head on Ginger Lady in the Chinchwad Plate This unreliable mare was made to chase leader Brilliant Sunshine and Khade had to struggle extremely hard at the end to hold Turf Star.

Mahomed Nafa was the only trainer successful with a double. His first winner, Pride d'Antibes who scored a sensational victory in the chief event was very much neglected but in the concluding event, Nafa's charge Sohni was the medium of a gamble and the filly who was inconspicuous in the early stage, came up to win comfortably with a late charge.

RACE RESULTS

The following are the results:—

THE KURDUWADI PLATE (Div. II—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's COCKPIT PRIDE 9-0 Cunningham 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GWALIOR EXPRESS 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. S. J. Bharucha's ALMA 9-0 Khade 3
Mrs. A. E. Raymond and Mr. R. A. Fox Raymond's LONDON TAN 9-0 Bhoorsingh 4

All ran.

Won by 2 3/4 lengths, Nk., Nk.

Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 64 and Rs. 24.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE KURDUWADI PLATE (Div. 1.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Fali H. Mehta's YEARLING 9-0 Purshottam 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-11 S. Chavan 2
Mr. G. P. Mistry's RUBAYAT 8-11 Damodar 3
Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh's PRINCE JEHANGIR 9-0 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Just Wait.

Won by Nk., Shd., 4½ lengths

Time: 1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18.

Winner trained by Dinshaw

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. N. V. Thaker's HOME SPUN 7-7 Shiba 1
Mr. M. T. Thadani's MON AMI 7-4 J. Bhosle 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri's CHETNA 9-4 Tasi 3
Mr. E. S. Poonawalla's YEMIN-UL-MULK 8-6 Medhe 4

Not run: Golden Moon, Who's That Royal Challenge.

Won by 1½ length, 3 1/4 engths. 1 1/4 length.

Time: 2 mins. 16 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

Winntr trained by Ahmed Abbas.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. Jacob Heskel's GINGER LADY 7-10 P. Khade 1
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TURF STAR 9-4 Mitchell 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-4 Shiba 3
M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-8 R. Shinde. 4

Not run: New Era

Won by Shd. 1 3/4 length, Nk.

Time: 2 mins. 44 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Winner trained by Somekh.

THE GOKAK PLATE (Div. 1)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGI 8-9 S. Chavan 1
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-2 Mitchell 2
M/s. V. G. and G M. Pittie's SAITA 8-7 Cunningham 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-13 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Shubh Luxmi, Super Charge

Won by Shd., Shd., 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 31 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.

Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE GUNTAKAL PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. F. M. Potia and T. G. Essaji's PRIDE D'ANTIBES 7-9 Rajoo 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 7-13 Damodar 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 8-4 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 9-0 Davis 4

Not run: The Judge.

Won by 1 length, Shd., ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 44 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs 111, Places Rs. 32, Rs.24 and Rs. 23.

Winner trained oy Mahomed Nafa.

THE GOKAK PLATE (Div II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's SOHNI 8-6 Damodar 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-3 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SHAH NAWAZ 8-4 Jagdish 3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysinh's COEUR D'OR 9-4 Aurobinda 4

Not run: Doodal Dandy, Bronzewing.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 26 and Rs. 24

Winner trained by Mahomed Nafa.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

HOCKEY FARCE AT COOPERAGE. MORE BENEATH THE SURFACE. PLAY IN MONSOON! DHYAN CHAND'S GROUSE. DUTY OF OLD STARS. FOOTBALLERS IMPRESS. FEAR GONE. IMPORTANCE OF BARE-FOOTED PLAY. COLD-SHOULDERS TO OTHERS. DISAPPOINTMENTS IN ROVERS CUP. RAYS OF HOPE. UNUSUAL PHENOMENON.

So the Exhibition Hockey match at the Cooperage ended in a farce. That was bound to be when the last vestige of competition was removed from the contest. The managers did not want the Olympic side to meet Bombay, lest the tourists receive a thrashing at the hands of the home team as they had always done in the past. Nor did they want the Champions to oppose the Rest of India as that would create ill-feeling among the players!

I fail to understand how a friendly match can create ill-feeling among sportsmen. I was, however, told the same thing by Habul Mukherjee, the Coach, when the match between India and Bombay was arranged prior to the team's departure for England. Though I prevailed upon the Coaches to accept my view to the contrary, the match was cancelled at the eleventh hour on a flimsy pretext!

MORE BENEATH THE SURFACE

There is more beneath the surface than meets the eye. I do not wish to probe into the causes at the present moment as it will only spoil the happy atmosphere caused by the world conquest. Nevertheless it was clear from the half empty stands that the public thoroughly disapproved of the way the teams were lined up. What interest had they in Chatterjee's team or Gupta's team? Were it not for the fact that they, wanted to show their appreciation of the tourists great achievement, even those who had turned up, they told me, would have stayed away. I have not the least doubt in my mind that if the match was arranged on a competitive basis, the stands would have been packed to over-flowing. But who cares for the loss?

PLAY IN MONSOON!

Kishen Lal, Babu and all the boys told me that they heartily enjoyed the tour. They were treated well everywhere and oy everybody But the playing conditions are so different from what we generaly see in India. Many a time they had to play on veritable quagmires!

That is why Dr. Chatterjee, the Manager, insists that in future we should continue the game through the monsoon! It was agreed on all hands that but for that training in Bombay India would have found it exceedingly difficult to retain the Championship. The I.H.F. and the provincial associations would have to consider this question seriously in their next meetings. Finland is sure to present a tougher problem in this respect than did England.

DHYAN CHAND'S GROUSE

I understand the Great Dhyan Chand, the former Wizard of the Stick, has some hard things to say about the I.H.F. administrators Constructive critimisms are always welcome from any quarters and when they come from such a celebrated personality they demand respect. But mere froth and foam—even from such high quarters has no value.

I should like to know where was Dhyan Chand when he was invited by the I.H.F. to help the selectors in choosing the Olympic team? Why did he not come to Bombay during the last Inter-Provincial Tournament to watch the players in action and then nominate his own men? It is quite probable that the mistakes made in the selections might have been avoided and the I.H.F. would have been saved a good bit of the expenses.

DUTY OF OLD STARS

If all our old Olympic stars took a hand in the administration of sport in this country,—particularly in the direction of coaching and training of our promising youngsters,—one would naturally expect rapid progress in every game. But, unfortunately, four of them take any active interest —on their return home—in any branch of spot. So the experience and knowlerge gained by them—at public expense too—is practically lost. I hope this will not happen in the future. All those who went to England for the last World Olympiad should consider it a sacred duty to their Motherland to impart their knowledge to their juniors. Then only the money spent on them would be considered well spent.

FOOTBALLERS IMPRESS

Now turning to the footballers, every body was greatly impressed by the tremendous improvement made by them. Class was stamped on them all. Surprising as it may seem the tourists were defeated by the Rest of India in which seven Bombay players figured. But there was no question about the superiority of the all-India team. Had they not slackened down after registering a two-goal lead, they might have emerged victorious by a comfortable margin. Anyway they had no excuse for their narrow defeat. As experienced players they should never have allowed their opponents to gain the upper hand. The verdict was however very popular with the local fans, who supported the match in larger numbers too.

FEAR GONE

In a chat with Aao, the All-India Captain, I was told that the Indian team attracted plenty of attention in Europe owing to the novel method of their play. The people there had never seen bare footed play. But what was amazing to them was that the ball could be kicked so far or so high with bare feet. They took full advantage of the speed which bare feet allowed them. Fortunately the weather was kind to them. Otherwise it would have been, impossible to play without boots. Of course they were all prepared for the worst.

Aao said, "Now we wnow where we stand in comparison with the rest of the world. We shall have no fear in the future. Dutta Ray, the Manager, was emphatic in his opinion. He said, "I knew it all the time I was never afraid."

IMPORTANCE OF BAREFOOTED PLAY

One thing has emerged out of the tour in clear perspective and that is the importance of bare-footed play as far as Indians are concerned. It is imperative that India should continue to play bare-footed and at the same time master the booted style of play. Both are equally necessary according to all exegencies of the situation. It is not at all difficult for bare-footed players to master the booted technique with some practice. On the contrary the former style helps him in the use if the latter. If we play with boots only we lose the great advantage of speed which bare feet five us on a hard ground.

I must however make it clear that those who are afraid of their opponents' boots would do well to gear themselves properly. Nothing is more shameful than running away from your opponent. So put on boots when you are afraid to play barefooted.

COLD-SHOULDER'S TO OTHERS

It is remarked in some quarters that while the hockey and football players were feasted and feted nobody took any notice of the other athletes. That is a pity. It was the duty of their respective associations to accord them a welcome home. If the public had no heart to lionise them, you cannot blame them.

After all is said and done, everybody is attracted naturally by the high attainments of the athletes Did they uphold the honour and prestige of their motherland in the world Congregation, is another question that agitates their mind. If they did not, it is too much to expect the public to accord them a royal welcome. There were some at least among the contingent who did not deserve any.

DISAPPOINTMENTS IN ROVERS CUP

The Rovers Cup, Bombay's premier Soccer tournament, is now at its height. Keen disappointment has been felt on all sides by the poor displays given by some of the up-country sides. The first was Raisina from New Delhi who went down to the redoubtable Mohun Bagan from Calcutta by 8-0. Then Chaibasa from Bihar who created an excellent impression against Trades last year succumbed miserably to Goan Sports by 4-2. As if that was not enough, Rajasthan, the giant-killers from Calcutta surrendered meekly to Delhi Youngmen by 3-0. On the top of it, the famous Mohammedan Sporting from Calcutta telegraphed their inability to take part in the tournament owing to unavoidable circumstances. Thus the competition has lost much of its glamour.

RAYS OF HOPE

Fortunately Mohan Bagan and Bangalore Muslims, the first Indian team to win the Cup, are still in it. Then there are Delhi youngmen whose performance against Rajasthan was highly creditable and Rabbani from Kamptee to add colour to the contests. Trades, Tatas, GIP and Rashid are still in the running and it will not be at all susprising if one of them reaches the last stage.

Allahabad gave an excellent fight to Mohun Bagan in the quarter-finals. But it was the fault of the crack Calcutta side if they did not win by a bigger margin than a brace of goals. If full-backs and half-backs are posted in the attacking line what else can you expect? They must never do it again if they hope to carry away the trophy to Calcutta.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENON

Boycott and picketing were staged for the first time at the Cooperage on Tuesday and Wednesday owing to the enhancement of the gate-charges. Although it was explained by the authorities that the increase was necessitated by the abnormal increase in the railway fares and daily charges of the visiting teams, the boycotters would not listen. They were afraid that the rates would be raised again in the last stages of the tournament The President of the WIFA, however, assured them that it would not be so. They accepted his assurance and returned on Thursday.

I may point out that the WIFA reduced the charges to the minimum for a period of five months—with the result that it suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 7,000 during this period! Were it not for the God-send Zonal-replays, their finances would have been in a serious plight. Now the failures of the up-country teams mentioned above have again altered the position for the worse. Unless the fans co-operate the Association may have a bad time ahead.

TRIKALAVEDI, JYOTISH CHAKRAVARTI

PROF. K. ANJI, MADRAS—14.

Consultation: Rs. 5, 10. Annual Readings Rs. 10, London Style Rs. 25, Commercial Rs. 100, Full Horoscopes Rs. 50 100 150, 250, Weekly Rs. 500, Daily Rs 1,000, 2,000.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly, details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR CHAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar Madras-17.

2 GREAT BOOKS

1 MARRIAGE TECHNIQUE (Illustrated) by C. H. Rai. Rs. 1-8 (Sh. 3/-) Seventh Print.

2 WEDDING NIGHT (Ill.) Ans 12 (Sh. 1-6). SOLD EVERY WHERE IN INDIA & CEYLON.

RAI INSTITUTE

P.B. No. 6757, BOMBAY 22.

Castophene Mfg. Co., Bombay. 1.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN MADRAS PROVINCE

Reddiar Urges Congressmen To Lend Unstinted Support To Government

MADRAS, October 2 (A.P.I.): Inaugurating prohibition in the city today, the Premier Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar said that it was a Red Letter Day in the city of Madras.

Prohibition was no more an experiment with them, the Premier said. It had come to stay in the province. While they were proud in taking a lead over other provinces of India in this piece of social welfare reform, they were shouldering big responsibility as well and it devolved on the people, particularly Congressmen, to lend their unstinted support and co-operation to the Government in making prohibition really effective throughout the province and improve the lot of the masses.

EIGHT MORE DISTRICTS GO 'DRY'

Simultaneously with Madras, prohibition was introduced today in eight districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Vizagapatam, Kistan, East and West Godavari. All the 24 districts in the province now become totally 'dry'.

Public meetings were held at district headquarters and important towns at which Ministers of the Madras Government and prominent leaders spoke on the importance of prohibition and its advantages to the people at large. Processions with 'Bajana' parties, with band and music, were taken out in different places and the effigy of 'drink demon' brunt down amidst enthusiastic scenes. Many of the erstwhile today shops were decorated with flags and buntings and tea and jaggery water distributed freely to ex-addicts.

The prohibition move was first initiated in the province by Mr. C Rajagopalachari in 1937 when, as Premier of the proince, he piloted the Prohibition Act and introduced the reform in his native town of Salem and Salem district.

Later, prohibition was extended to four districts, but with the laying down of office by the Congress at the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Advisers regime withdrew prohibition on the ground that popular enthusiasm for the reform had waned and offences under the Prohibition Act were mounting up

SCHEME COMPLETED

Resuming office in 1946, the Congress revived prohibition and in three years time at the rate of eight districts a year.

The Government realised the completition of the scheme of total prohibition in the whole of the province today. Only a few agency tracts in Vizagapatam still remain "wet". The Government have announced their intention to render this area also "dry" very shortly. The Pudukottam and Banganapalle states, which merged with Madras recently, have also been brought under the purview of the Prohibition Act.

Dr. Hardikar To Tour Mysore

HUBLI, Oct. 1 (API).—Dr. N. S. Hardikar, organiser of the Congress Seva Dal, who arrived here about four days ago left for Bangalore this afternoon to tour round the Mysore State for ten days on the invitation of Mr. T. Siddalingayya, President of the Mysore State Congress to inspect the Seva Dal work in the State.

Mr. T. Siddalingayya will also accompany Dr. Hardikar in his tour.

DASARA IN MYSORE: Parade Of Flood-Lit Pageantry

By A. V. Pandit

IMAGE OF A DEITY IN THE BACKGROUND OF KRISHNARAJASAGAR DAM

The Navaratri festival is on and Vijayadashami, which is also popularly known as Dasara (Dashrat or tenth night of Navratra festival.) falls on the 12th inst.

The city of Mysore is well-known all over the world more for its gorgeous Dasara festivities than as capital of the Mysor state The mere mention of Dasara in Mysore brings to our mind a gala parade of captivating beauty and wondrous nature'. No wonder it attracts tourists from all parts of India and other places. Though Dasara is purely a Hindu festival, it has established a reputation of its own, and thousands of people of all religions and nationalities pour into the city to witness inspiring Dasara pageantry conducted annually by the Royal House.

Dasara is not new to Mysore. It is being continued from the earliest times when we hear of the kings of Vijaynagar celebrating Dasara festivities in all pomp and glory, usually associated with that mighty empire. Later on, after the fall of Vijaynagar, Mysore took up its place and conducted Dasara regularly, only intercepted by the rule of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. But Dasara in those days was altogether different as could be seen from some of the old paintings consisting mostly of rituals and ceremonies. To-day Dasara is not what it was a century before.

Fairy Land

Dasara in Mysore has a charm of its own. The rituals and ceremonies of the past are linked up with a number of other interesting items and recognised to be the largest annual pageant in India

In visiting Mysore during Dasara, you are plunging yourself into a fairy land. You will find as much interest or even more during th night as during the day time. The city is wrapped up in liquid dazzle as it were, in the evenings. Innumerable strings of electric lights blaze brilliantly everywhere. The huge lovely palace set with electric lights for every inch makes certainly the most impressive sight.

Multitudes of people throng the spacious palace premises every evening to witness the ten-day Durbar. The maharajah sits in his gold throne among his councillors and state officers and witnesses the tamasha, sports, military display of the infantry and the other interesting items conducted before him below. You will wonder when you see him undergoing calmly the elaborate complicated ceremonies during the ten days without omitting even a single detail. You will recollect those delightful stories from the Arabian Nights when you see the gorgeous sights.

Festivities Galore

The procession which comes off on the tenth day marks the height of Dasara festivities at Mysore. It is the triumph of untiring work and patience and is recognised to be the greatest parade and pageantry. Approximately a mile in length, the procession consists of beautifully decked elephants, camels, state carriages, the royal insignia, clowns, the military and others too numerous to mention. The Maharajah moves slowly on his richly decorated state elephant acknowledging the cheers of the crowds. At this moment you will find thousands of cameras clicking and cinematographs clanking to capture a glimpse of the greatest medieval pageantry.

Besides the Government of Mysore has spared no pains to provide the visitors with a number of other attractive objectives which play a great part during Dasara. The Dasara Exhibition the terrace gardens at Krishnarajasagara, the Jagan Mohan palace, the Zoological gardens, though not directly connected with the Dasara, have largely contributed not a little to the success of Dasara festivities and are of highly educational value. A short description of some of these, will not be out of place.

The Mysore Dasara Exhibition owes its success to the untiring effort of the Government of Mysore. Here you will see almost all the agricultural, industrial and educational institutions of the Government putting forth their energies, while representatives of manufacturers from all corners of India flock together to constitute the largest annual industrial and educational exhibition.

The fine arts section draws exhibits from some of the most prominent artists of India. A number of amusements and other attractions have been added providing greater interest.

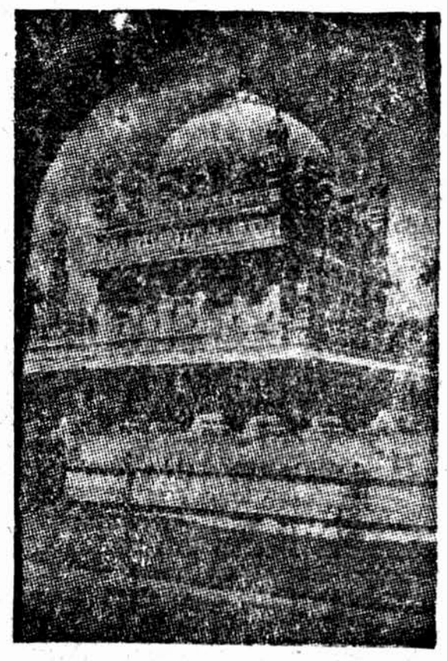
The Jagan Mohan Palace is no less a prominent building in Mysore State; celebrations used to be conducted here before the construction of the new palace. It was here that the marriages of His Highness late Maharaja and late Yuvarajah were celebrated. Prior to the construction of the new palace, Jagan Mohan Palace was used to hold the birthday and Dasara Festivities. But now it has been practically converted into a Museum and contains many antiques and paintings of the Mysore Kings of historical value. A permanent fine art section has been newly added where a representative collection of paintings, of some notable modern Indian Artists can be seen.

The city itself with its broad roads, delightfully green gardens scattered all over with its calm lakes and stately buildings including the Royal Palace, a rare specimen of graceful architecture, constitutes one of the most beautiful specimens in the East. No wonder, it is called the "Garden City of India".

Apart from these, there is a great dam situated about twelve miles from Mysore. Krishnarajasagara Dam, as it is called, was the largest Dam in India, until the completion of Mettur Dam has made it the second. Just below the great wall of the Dam you will find the famous terrace gardens reminding those of the Mughal times, dancing variegatedly in hundreds of lovely forms to the tune of the gurgling Cauvery. The Krishnarajasagara Terrace Gardens (otherwise known as Brindawana also) attract thousands of travellers from all over the world. The fountains put on an added charm on Saturdays and Sundays, when they are beautifully illuminated in the evenings. It is worthwhile spending a whole day at the beauty spot. The gardens are within an easy reach from Mysore and can be approached by car or rail.

Brindavan

By the side of the dam are laid out in exquisite taste the Brindavan Gardens, rising in series of ascending terraces on both banks of the river, containing beautiful lawns, colourful beds, shady walks, cascades, and fountains. The Panorama from any given point is superb and the illumination of the fountains with multicoloured light renders the view enchanting. The high pressure fountain situated in the centre of the river Cistern, between the North and South Bank gardens, shoots up to a height of 140ft. and comes down as millions of sparklets. Enjoyable



TIPPU SULTAN'S TOMB AT SERINGAPATAM.

boating in a motor launch and rowing boats is arranged round this fountain; which is lit up with a series of floodlights at night, affording a magnificant view.

In this short article about Dasara in Mysore, I have but only touched a fringe of the pageantry I shall leave the rest to be explored by the traveller himself. Mysore is a veritable store-house for the photographer and the artist.

PEEP INTO OLD WORLD

Annual Bird Migration Throws New Light

(By THOMAS R. HENRY, Science Editor, North American Newspaper Alliance).

WASHINGTON, The annual migration of birds—in one case, that of the Arctic tern, essentially from the north to the south pole and back again—constitutes one of nature's greatest mysteries.

An apparently blind, uncontrollable impulse—the utility of which often is far from apparent—drives the great feathered flocks. They move with considerable precision along established routes from summer breeding grounds to winter quarters.

Various physiological explanations have been offered. These, however, give no clue to the underlying reasons —the manner in which the powerful, unvarying instinct was established. Such an explanation has been offered in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Albert Wolfson of Northwestern University.

Dr. Wolfson's research goes oack about 100,000,000 years, when the bird race was evolving from the dinosaurs. At that time, it is assumed, the land area of the world was divided into two great continental masses, Laurasia in the north and Gondwana in the south. These were separated by a vast sea. This thesis has wide support among geologists, although it is not universally accepted.

Birds may have evolved in one or both these areas, Dr. Wolfson holds. They evolved the practice of short migrations between breeding and feeding grounds. Over the years a physiological basis was established for these migrations. The birds had established nesting places to which they returned every summer.

BREAK UP OF LAND MASSES

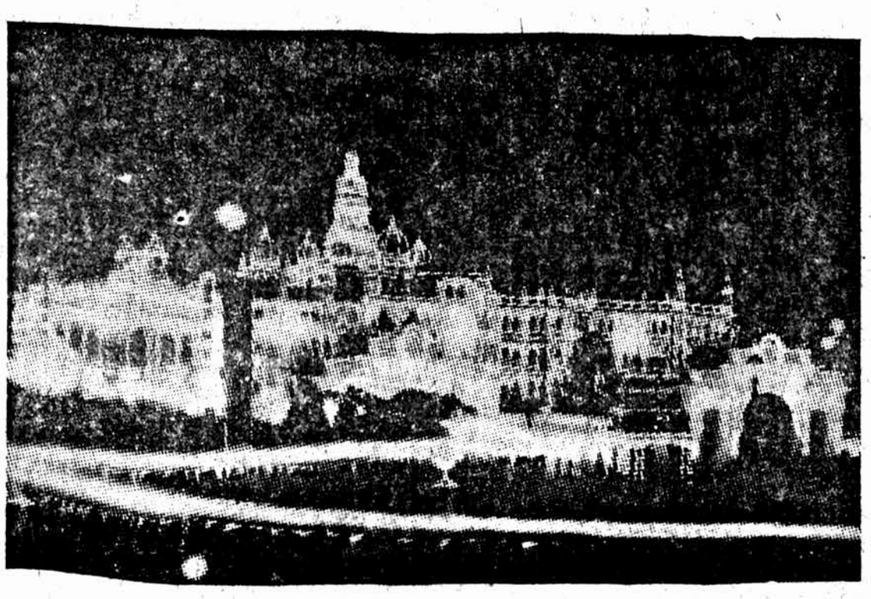
Then, it is believed, the two great land masses broke up. From Laurasia came Europe, Asia, North America. From Gondwana came South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica. The drift apart of these continental blocks was very slow—at the most not more than a few inches a year. It continued for milions of years until the continents came to their present positions. The drift still may be in progress

The birds continued to visit annually their accustomed nesting and feeding ground. They had no realization that the distance was increasing. Only over the course of thousands of generations did this become appreciable. All the time the instinct was becoming more and more firmly established.

Eventually, however, the distances became so great that many species could not endure the flights. They either perished or became focal species. Those species with great endurance continued the ever-lengthening migration flights.

Considerable support is given the hypothesis, Dr. Wolfson says, because the present migration routes closely parallel those postulated by geologists for the continental drifts.

(COPYRIGHT)



AMBA VILAS PALACE ILLUMINATED DURING DASARA.

DASARA PROCESSIONS ON VIJAY ADASHMI DAY IN MYSORE.

Old Timer Sheds Tears On

Passing Pageant Of Princely India

Swiftly and irrevocably the States of princely India are passing into the night. The contours of most of them are already obscured: only the loftiest landmarks are now visible, in recognisable form, through the gathering darkness. Little enough could be said in favour of many, perhaps the majority of, Indian States. They were survivals, picturesque at the best, beneath whose glittering varnish often lurked an ugly rottenness which bubbled to the surface from time to time in scandals of appalling enormity It was never so with the ancient and honourable Raj of Udaipur in all the hundred and thirty years of her connection with the East India Company and the Crown writes C G Chenevix-Trench in the "Spectator" For this and other reasons her fate is or should be, a matter of special concern to thousands of the English-speaking race on both sides of the Atlantic. In truth, the position of the State in the interest and affection of all who have ever penetrated to her isolated capital, on duty or for pleasure has always been unique

Shining and violet-crowned, set in the magic circle of the Aravalli hills 600 miles west of Calcutta, the walled city of Udaipur is excelled in beauty by no inhabited spot on the globe. The massif of her towering, rose-tinted palaces rises sheer from a lake whose serene waters reflect the marble porticos of island-pavilions bowered in orange and palm. Clemenceau, like Morley's Machiavelli used "few or none of our loud, easy words of praise and blame but his considered verdict was that for breath-taking loveliness the like of Udaipur was not to be found on earth Von Keyserling, Pierre Loti, Kipling and other discriminating critics have shared his opinion Yet not for the delight of the eye only were the Residency and State guest-houses crowded to overflowing, in very cold weather for the last sixty years and more, by travellers of distinction from many lands. Thither came Royalty, throned or in exile, Presidents and Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors and financiers, authors, artists and wandering scholars. The dominant attraction of the place lay in its history and in the personality of the ruling Maharanas Sisodia Rajputs, in whose clan the chiefship had descended for over eight centuries

Dancing-Girls

Their rule since their connection with the British had been neither cruel nor corrupt. They were worshipped by their subjects A decorum as rigorous as that enforced at the court of Victoria prevailed in the labyrinthine palace of the Maharana Fateh Singhji, whose reign of forty-six years came to an end in 1930. The purity of his own married life was conceded even by his enemies, and he countenanced no laxity of morals in his nobles and officers of State. In the matter of dancing-girls, for example, he suffered from a permanently troubled conscience Though he detested the nautch, with all it connoted, it was a time-honoured apanage of Hindu royalty, and the professed motto of his State, to which he adhered passionately, was, "Let the old never be blotted out: let no new thing come to pass

He compromised. When in 1922 the writer entered the State service as a lent officer, there to remain for the succeeding thirteen years, the ceremonies in honour of the King Emperor's birthday were graced by a bevy of elderly coryphees, who tottered between the lines of silent 'darbaris', shrunken and sere as irises in December. His Highness could never steel his heart to superannuate single one of them. But before his demise he contrived that their barouches should reach the audience hall, this year a little late, next year a little later, finally, too late to play any part in the sacrament of allegiance called 'darbar.' For this he would apologise to the representative of his sovereign, the King Emperor, and express a hope that "the mistake" would be overlooked at Windsor. Yet he was no despiser of women. Though he spoke not a word of any western language, he delighted in extending his world-famous hospitality to young English girls. Unchaperoned, for it was well known that under his vigilant but unobstrusive supervision they were as safe with him as with their mothers, they would accompany him on his tiger-shooting tours, lodged and attended like princesses. Of what their host stood for in the hearts of 300,000,000 Hindus, they knew little or nothing.

Priest King

Von Keyserling had some inkling of it. He knew that the Maharanas of Udaipur and the Emperors of Japan were the only living priest-kings on earth; also that in Udaipur alone was to be found a perfect example of a feudal society organised, from top to bottom, on a framework not merely similar to, but identical with, the feudal Governments of mediaeval Europe At the apex the Maharana, below him his Umros, great territorial nobles holding their vast estates in lieu of police and military service, next to these the so-called "thirty-two' feudatories of lower status, at the base of the triangle the men-at-arms, each with his horse and gun, one or more watch and ward in each of the many thousand villages. In 1922 the structure was intact The riding of an Umrao to the palace, there to present himself for his due term of service, was a spectacle to bring a lump into the throat of the beholder. Superbly mounted and accountres, he bore himself like an eastern Lancelot, at his charger's nose the family bard singing the glories of his line, behind him his quota of horse and foot, many of them in chain armour. His brocaded surcoat might be worth a king's ransom, but the stark simplicity of the round black shield and the black-scabbarded Rajput sword with its plain silver hilt told another story. At home, in his moated fortress, such a great henchman's court was a replica, in miniature, of his overlord's. Shield jostling shoulder his under-barons sat mum as mice, in his mirrored hall of 'darbar,' as in the days of Colonel James Tod.

"Let no new thing come to pass!" Vain, pathetic aspiration! In the lifetime of the present Maharana scutage has been substituted for the old, often inefficient levies, the nobles and contumacious ecclesiastics have been brought to heel and, as far as the welfare of his people is concerned, his with the golden age of British-India rule Nothing has availed. The god-descended 'Hindu-suraj' the sun of the Hindu race, whose ancestors time and again fought the Mogul colossus to a standstill, whose State, another Athens, was for centuries a bulwark of liberty against the Turki invader whose silver coinage still bears the proud inscription 'Dost-i-London,' Friend of London, is now, it appears, reduced to the position of a provincial governor. Under a new-fangled, "democratic" title he is to preside for life only, over a jumble of States whose only common feature is contiguity in space. The world is much the poorer for the change: 'Rebus nox abstulit atra claren.'

INDIA'S BEST FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

(Continued From Page 6)

lection method it is well-known that the academic qualifications alone (which the competitive tests assess) are an insufficient guide to a candidate's all round ability and competency, since these tests depend to a large extent on a good memory and intensive study for a short while only. Besides, the essential objective in choosing a method of selection should be to find the best qualities of the candidate and to judge the whole man and not to 'catch' him out. The emphasis from the standpoint of the candidate should be not on 'cramming' which is a most unfortunate characteristic of our educational system but on his ability to make full use of his natural talents and disciplined qualities of character expressive of a life style of self-reliance and energy.

Having shown in the foregoing paragraphs the inadequacy of the available recruiting material and the inefficiency of the selection method we must now look to the possibility of introducing radical changes in both respects, i.e. in the recruiting field and in the selection methods. The system of secondary education is being reorganised so as to make it fully worthwhile to the individual to pursue the secondary school course as an end in itself, i.e. serving his personal needs of an education for living and for life. Such an education would also serve the needs of the community and the state for a broad-based, liberally educated and sufficiently wide recruiting field from which to choose and prepare the officer personnel. Psychologically the secondary school student under the revised secondary school system will make an ideal individual from the point of view of general trainability. He would be a youth mature in every respect but not yet grown immobile or inflexible, with a dynamism capable of extending many-fold the natural powers and acquired dispositions In terms of the extent of the field for recruitment and variety of material available for selection the secondary school population is immeasurably larger than the population of University Graduates.

The actual procedure for selection of potential officer material from the secondary school population should be based on two criteria: (1) the cumulative record of progress of the secondary school pupil through each school year in the secondary stage, supplemented by his record at the secondary school certificate examination and (2) the interview based on tests conducted by a board to be constituted for this purpose. The first criterion should be treated as a preliminary sieve and the second as the final test.

Service Commission To Note

The board should consist of a senior psychologist with clinical experience, an educationist of wide culture and mature experience in educational matters and a senior administrative officer. The actual tests on the results of which the interview by the board would be based should consist of (1) a general cultural background test which will be a check up on the information available from the cumulative record of school progress, (2) a school achievement test in major and minor subjects which the pupil has studied in the school and (3) a personality assessment by means of tests and interview of a clinical nature.

The young men and women who are selected by this board to become the prospective officers and the entire expense of their further education and training would be borne by the state, should then pass through a course of training which should be in two stages; stage (1) will take the candidate through a four year University course in which they will do an intensive course in public administration and international relations in addition to the usual Degree course and in the IV year they will also acquaint themselves with the practice of general administration. In the second stage which will follow immediately on the completion of stage 1 the candidates will spend a year abroad, in the United States and in some of the advanced countries of the British Commonwealth, observing and studying the methods and routine of public administration in every field of national activity. As pointed out in the beginning these selected students will undertake to serve the state till the age of retirement while the number to be selected will be regulated by the service needs of the state.

A system of recruitment, selection and training of the prospective officer for the public services, outlined all too briefly in the foregoing paragraphs, might throw doubts and misgivings in some minds regarding (1) the adequacy of the degree of all round maturity of a secondary school student to warrant selection for receiving specialised training in general administration and international relations along with or further to his University education. (2) the possible consequences of an undemocratic nature arising from the rule of the professionals and (3) the possible misuse by the officers of the specialised training received by them at the cost of the Government

Psychological Issue

The first is a purely psychological issue and is for psychologists to answer but I hope I will not be far wrong in stating that both physical and mental development reach full maturity by the age of 18 or thereabouts, provided of course the natural powers as well as the nature and variety of the environmental influences have not been below normalcy. Moreover, the age of full adolescence has been shown to be eminently responsive to general trainability, i.e. to profit from instruction of an intensive kind and to understand and solve problems that arise from time to time.

The second ground for misgivings can have real basis in the ill effects of the rule by professionals on the growth of democratic way of life. The officer who is specially trained for public service in a particular field of activity is oftener than not apt to grow authoritarian. But there are dependable safeguards against such a trend and they are (1) eternal vigilance on the part of the peoples' representatives and (2) rising tempo of democratic spirit in the mass of the people which can be progressively externalised through a planned programme of social education. The possibility of the training being misused can also be met by legal safeguards.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Under the new laws, many penalties have been substantially reduced. The operation of most of the new penalties involves the law governing the "penalty card." so let us pust review the law

In today's deal, West opened the spade king. Inadvertently, at the same time, he dropped the queen face-up when a defender illegally exposes a card, it gives his partner information. The exposed card, therefore, becomes a "penalty card". It must be left face-up on the table and amust be played at the offender's first opportunity.

With the spade queen a penalty card, declarer took the king with the ace, and cashed his diamonds. On the fourth diamond West could not follow suit and had to discrad the spade queen. This give South an extra spade trick and time to establish two clubs, which were enough to give him his contract.

In this instance, the penalty may seem severe. But suppose that West had not exposed the spade queen. Declared ducked the first lead; but when East played the spade eight (his second-highest), the nine fell out of his hand. Now West would be in no doubt who held the jack, and he surely would shift to a heart. East would win the ace and play back the spade nine. West then would be able to knock out the ace while he still held the club ace, and by winning three spades and two aces would defeat the contract. In this case, having the spade nine as a penalty card would do declar no good; but the laws can only roughly redress an injury and generally they work out fairly enough.

East-West Vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
♠ A 5 4
♡ K Q J 8
◇ 9 8 7
♣ J 6 2

WEST
♠ K Q 10 7
♡ 9 6
◇ 10 4 3
♣ A 8 5 3

EAST
♠ 9 8 3
♡ A 10 7 5 2
◇ J 6
♣ 9 7 4

SOUTH
♠ J 6 2
♡ 3 4
◇ A K Q 5 3
♣ K Q 10

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

NEW CONTRACT BRIDGE LAWS

New contract bridge laws have come into effect on October 1st. The important changes, with example hands are fully discussed and explained in this week

"WINNING CONTRACT"

To keep your bridge game up to the minute, you should know the new laws governing the INSUFFICIENT BID; REVOKE; the BID OUT OF TURN; LEAD OUT OF TURN; DUMMY'S RIGHTS. Get ready to play the game according to the new laws.

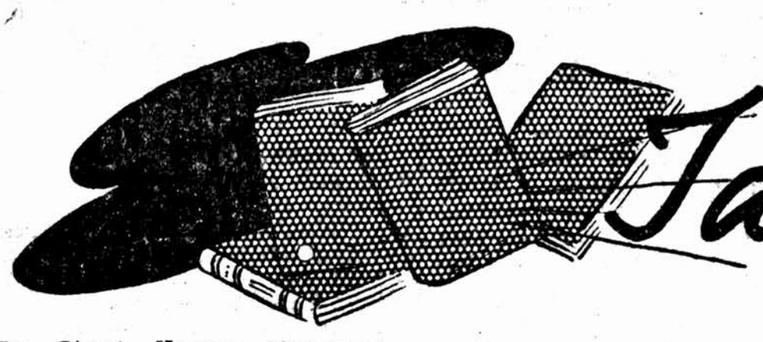
LESSON LEARNED

On the streets of a city in Yugoslavia the police arrested an old man for distributing leaflets. At headquarters his dirty little knapsack proved to contain nothing more harmful than a handful of blank sheets of paper.

'What is the meaning of this?' the police demanded.

The old man smiled and replied, 'The people know what I mean.'

Wall Street Journal



Talking of Books—

(By Bimal Kumar Mukerjee)

Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of the public to a recent review of a book about India in the Times Literary Supplement, June 26, 1948. Unfortunately (or fortunately?) I have not yet been able to get a copy of this book which, one would hardly think, could be a fit object of review in the columns of a journal of the standing of the Times Literary Supplement.

A full column of the same journal has been taken by the publishers (Cassell) of the book in question to announce their other publications among which you will find such classics as Schopenhauer, Rousseau, Voltaire, Confucius, Emerson, Kant, Spinoza, Marx etc. At the top of the Column, there is a bold display about the book in question—"A brilliant Novel of India, 'Goat to Kali' by Cecilie Leslie." Let me now reproduce the note of the publishers regarding this novel—

> "The terrorist of Bengal sacrifices a white goat to Kali before the assassination of an Englishman. 'Goat to Kali' is a fast-moving story of a group of Calcutta terrorists who haphazardly pick out their victim and train a young Bengali girl to be his assassin.
>
> The author's family's connexion with India dates back to the 17th century, her father is a Behar solicitor, her novel is brilliant and authentic. Leg. Cr.8vo.12/6 net!

I am neither a terrorist nor an advocate of terrorism, so I do not know whether the terrorists sacrifice a white goat or a red one, nor do I know, whether they pick out their victims haphazardly or methodically. But this much I know that Miss Mayo could not claim any old connexion with India and Mr. Beverly Nichols stayed here only for a few months to give this final "verdict on India" Our author's knowledge about India is hereditary, by some strange biological process, due to her family's old connexion with India. And her literary judgement may be accepted to be "re-distilled and chemically pure"

A 'Brilliant' Novel Of India Carries Lies Par Excellence

because her father is a Behar soliciter Hence, her novel must be 'brilliant and authentic!

Let me now reproduce the review of this precious piece of literature from the Times Literary Supplement:—

" 'Goat to Kali' leaves a good deal to be desired in the way of construction and general presentation of the story, but it is a novel that deals with an interesting and melancholy subject the circumstances of the last days of British rule in India. The scene is set between October, 1941, and September, 1942, when a Japanese invasion of India seemed imminent, at the time of Sir Stafford Cripps's unsuccessful mission to persuade Indians to agree upon a federal constitution which would include the whole of India

Events are seen for the most part through the eyes of Lynn Coles, a girl whose family has lived in India for several generations, but who herself knows the country only as a child. She returns to India filled with an odd assortment of ideas, partly fashionably Seftist party sentimental memories of an India talked of her parents but long passed away. She is startled to find pro-German and pro-Japanese aspects of militant India nationalism, and oppression of the weak by the strong among the Indian races to be given independence. Almost against her will she marries Jack Hogan, a district magistrate, whom she used to meet when they were boy and girl.

While Lynn is picking her way through an unfamiliar and confusing world, the activities of a group of Bengali terrorists are also described, at the moment when their organisation is joined by Tara, a young Bengali girl of respectable family. Tara has not long been a member of this subversive community before she becomes pregnant by a fellow revolutionary: thereby making herself peculiarly qualified for employment as an assassin because, as an expectant mother, she would automatically escape execution, if arrested. For haphazard reasons the terrorists decide to kill Hogan; and the book ends with his murder at the hand of Tara.

Miss Cecilie has the merit of treating her subject without the sentimentality that has so often marred books about India or Indians. Her title refers to the Bengali custom of sacrificing a white goat to Kali as a Prelude to the assassination of an Englishman".

The reviewer speaks very little about the literary quality of the novel but points out, by way of giving an outline, the precious gems, set in the book. I have not yet read the book, so I cannot determine the exact literary merit of it, which is, according to the reviewer, "without the sentimentality that has so often marred books about India or Indians".

Authenticity of facts and experience is a requisite quality in a novel. Factual modification, or even falsification, may be justified, if used as a means, for some positive and significant literary end. Shakespeare's famous historical characters may not always be historically true, but they become more lively and more glorious in literature. If the means becomes the end, and a novel is made a convenient medium of scurrilous lies and vile propaganda, it ceases to be a product of art and becomes just a carrier of dirty matters (like the underground sewage pipe) only to reawaken the ghost of Dr. Goebbels.

The last Viceroy of India received the highest appreciations not only from our top-ranking Congress leaders but also from the unnumbered masses of Delhi, who literally went mad over him—and that is, I think, one of the greatest achievements of British rule in India. Therefore, the vain efforts of Miss Leslie to improve upon the lost game of Miss Mayo are not only irritating but quite ill-suited to the new context of experience about Indo-British relations.

Really, I am very very sorry to learn that this sort of book about India can be written even now and if written, can be reviewed, in a way of tacit approval, by the Times Literary Supplement, in an issue of which the leading article is entitled "PROGRESS !!!"

BANKIM CHANDRA'S

ANANDAMATH

"Life! is a small thing which all can sacrifice."

—*Prologue.*

Translated into English by

Sree Aurobindo Ghosh.

&

Sree Barindra Kumar Ghosh.

Rs. 3/-

BASUMATI

CALCUTTA—12.

I am sorry, my dear Sisters and Brothers, for having missed you last week. I wonder if you missed me too. In a way, I treated it as a holiday as it was the last day of our year. The Children's Own Corner in this paper was started in the first week of October 1934. So to-day we enter the fifteenth year. I know what great interest you have been taking in this, Your Own Corner, and I hope you will continue to do so.

To-day, also our organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, completes its twenty-second year. All Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout India will celebrate the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Beasant. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to have a joint function of all its affiliated Units on Sunday, 10th October. A whole day outing has been arranged at the "Suresh Kutir," Mandapeshwar Road, Borivli, where the Balkan-ji-Bari parties—Children and Workers—will arrive early in the morning, and the celebrations will be over in the evening. A very nice programme has been arranged, including a programme of entertainments, and it is hoped that most of you who are in Bombay will positively join this function.

The Balkan-ji-Bari has all these years been doing its best, according to its first aim, to keep children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves. It is unfortunate that in Sind where this Movement was born, its activities have almost ceased owing to obvious reasons. The Society has been dissolved there and it has now been registered at Bombay, and Shri B. G. Kher, Premier, continues to be its President. The Balkan-ji-Bari has spread throughout India, and at present has Provincial organisations in Bombay, Gujerat, Delhi and U.P It has been recognised by the Government of Bombay as an educational institution, and the Central and other Provincial Government's also have been approached to do the same.

On this occasion I should like to make a special appeal to our Sind Friends. They know how popular the Balkan-ji-Bari was in that Province. Most of the students—specially those belonging to the local Sindhi Schools recently started, must also be knowing about it, and probably must have been its Members in one or the other Balkan-ji-Bari Branch in Sind. It is desired that these Sind Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls should take advantage of the activities of this organisation wherever they now are. Those who are in Bombay can join any of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units according to their locality and convenience, and those outside Bombay may try to form Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at their places.

I take this opportunity also to refer to our journal "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." For the last twelve years it has been a source of great inspiration to me, and I daresay, to every one of you also. What an amount of lasting friendships were made through it! Somehow, owing to different difficulties, we have not been sure about its fate, and do not know if it will continue at all. Being a born optimist, a firm believer in the conviction that all that happens is for some good which may not be realised at the moment, none-the-less I think, there is no need to despair even at this satge: Who knows if out of the ashes of the present "Pushpa" a new "Pushpa" may yet be born.

You may be glad to know that after a lapse of almost one year, a special "Bapuji" number of the "Pushpa" has been brought out this months. The "Pushpa" was started for doing service to the rising generation of our country. To what extent it has been successful in its efforts may well be judged by you All I can say is that the "Pushpa" has been doing its best to achieve its object, and I trust, it did faithfully impart "Education and Entertainment" (according to our motto) to the boys and girls, thus helping them to be the worthy citizens of our dear Motherland. Until the regular publication of the "Pushpa" is resumed, we may carry on that work through this Corner

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a week-end excursion at Juhu, the Chembur Balkan-ji-Bari had a whole day outing at Bombay and visited the Victoria and Hanging Gardens, and the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari organised a show of educational films. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar visited the Ghatkoper Balkan-ji-Bari. Brother Shewak Bhojraj presided over the 'Sahid Din" celebration of the Bengali Mani Mela boys and girls at Matunga

Everyone is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21 who will be glad to hear from you always to continue the contacts. Whenever there is any little thing that you wish him to do for you, please do not fail to write to him

I wish to convey to you my Best Wishes and Greetings on the Children's Day to-day, and so, till we meet again. let us part with a broad smile on our faces!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Some of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers through whose efforts its activities have been progressing well: (from left to right)—Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Shri O. P. Goel, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, Shrimati Saralaben Nanavati, Shri Ratilal Nanavati, and Shri R. T. Kelawala.

Let us talk it over—

Ever since the Asian Relations Conference, for which many women delegates had come as representatives of their countries, was held more than a year ago, one was looking forward to a full-fledged Conference of Asian Women. The news therefore about the South-East Asia Women's Conference being held at Calcutta during the last week of this month is welcome indeed.

Although the representative character of the Conference will be restricted to a few Asiatic nations, its declared objectives to "fight for permanent peace based on complete equality of nations and to establish full democracy with no curtailment of civil liberties and unfettered development of one's personality" are such as will be acceptable to all the freedom-loving countries not only of Asia but of the whole world.

Asia, the cradle of human civilization, was under the subjugation of the West for many centuries. However, when the spirit of freedom was menaced in the West itself during the Hitlerite regime, countries in the East also snatched the opportunity to establish freedom in their lands. For some of them the struggle is not yet over and it is only proper that women in Asia should come together and declare their aims at a time when some of the Western Powers are poised for establishing economic dominion over the East

The South-East Asia Women's Conference, which is being organised under the auspices of the Women's International Democratic Federation, should be taken as a proof of the wide awakening of the rstwhile subject nations. It should also be taken as a guarantee of the newly-won freedom, because it shows how difficult it will be for any nation to overpower another country once its women are free. The war for Four Freedoms led not merely to the liberation of Asian countries, but it also provided countless opportunities to women to make their contribution to the cause of their nation. Till that time they were the objects of pity in the West, which was none too ready to grant women rights of equality in the economic or political sphere.

Apart from the dozen and more Asian countries, the S.E.A. Women's Conference will be attended by fraternal delegates coming from the U.S.A., France, Britain, U.S.S.R. and Australia. The gathering promises to be a historic one and in view of this fact, it would be a great pity if the Government of India should view it with something more than suspicion—as the complaint made by the All-India Trade Union Congress shows. Will the All-India Women's Conference exercise its influence in favour of the Conference? What even if it is a getting-together of women Communists?

* * *

Bombay—as the 'urbs prima in Indis'—has the reputation of trying anything new. This time the novel experiment in the city will mean a great service to its tiny citizens. From October 15 to 30 we shall have a Children's Town in our midst.

This 15-days wonder, as it promises to be from the reports pouring in, will be located at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, and will be thrown open to the public by none else than Dr. Maria Montessori, one of the world's educationists, who has finally decided to settle down in this country. The sponsors of the new idea are the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh and the Shishu Vihar Mandal, the guiding force behind whom is the indefatigable personality of Smt. Taabai Modak.

It is meant to educate the grown-ups in the art of child education, which transcends the class-room boundaries and stretches across the playing field to the home and the Society. The activity rooms, wherein the tiny tots will be seen tumbling over the numerous types of educational material, will appear to the elderly visitors as some new kind of enchanting laboratories.

It is to be hoped that every parent and teacher will avail himself and herself of this opportunity of witnessing the scientific method of educating a child, a system which has become popular in most advanced countries of the world.

—*Leela*

Cookery Notes

These days apples of all kinds, green and red-skinned, sour and sweet, small ones and big, seem to dominate the fruit market. As in the case of other fruits which are rarely cheap in a place like Bombay, buy your fruit from one vendor only, so that you may be sure of the quality of the stuff you purchase.

Of course there are times when you feel that you can make a good bargain and you decide to purchase a bigger lot. But then you cannot finish all the fruit in a day or so and there's the fear that it might get spoilt unless you have a refrigerator. In a situation like this you can prepare a jelley and save a good bit of the hard-earned money.

Recipe For Apple Jelley

Wash the apples and cut into four pieces each, removing the core. Do not peel. Put in a preserving pan and pour water so that the fruit is covered. Boil until soft and strain through a sieve. (Do not squeeze the pulp). To each pint of juice thus obtained and 1 lb. of sugar and juice of two lemons and keep on fire until the jelleying point is reached.

THE JELLYING POINT: Take a little of the boiling liquid in the spoon and allow it to drop. At first the liquid will run off quickly but as the juice cooks, the drops will become thicker and heavier. At a time when a little of the juice dropped on a cold plate begins to thicken instantly, the jellying point is attained. Then remove the pan from fire and pour into bottles before it gets cold. Cork the bottles when cool and store away in a dry place.

Banana Jelly

Take ripe bananas, peel and slice the fruit. Add 1 lb. of water to a pound of banana slices. Boil for an hour and strain the mixture through a muslin cloth. Add 1 lb. of sugar and two table spoons of lime juice (to give an agreeable taste). Place on fire once again till the jelleying point is reached. Put in a jar while fairly hot and cork only when cold.

Haste generally results in waste and particularly so while cooking a jelley. Do not try to finish the operation by applying more heat especially when the jelley is nearly done.

CONCERNING EVE

FROM FACTORY TO T. U. C. PRESIDENCY

On September 6, Miss Florence Hancock delivered her presidential address to a record number of trade unionists gathered for the Annual Congress at Margate. In the 80-year history of the T.U.C., she is the second woman to do so. In the life of the 55-year old trade unionists, too, it marks an important date—on that day, 30 years ago, she left a condensed milk factory to start full-time duties in trade unionism. Orphaned at 12, Miss Hancock first went to work as a kitchen hand.

INDIAN DOCTOR JOINS BRITISH HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Malati Sri Nagesh from Bombay is the first Indian woman doctor to join the new British National Health Service. After five years of Army service, she decided to settle down in Britain.

DAME SYBIL PLAYS A SLATTERN

The filming of Margery Sharp's best-seller, BRITANNIA MEWS, brings a new role for Dame Sybil Thorndike, whose stage parts range from Shaw's "Saint Joan" to the White Queen in ALICE IN WONDERLAND. She plays the slatternly Mrs. Mouncey. The story deals with the development of a Mayfair backwater into a fashionable centre. The picture is in production at Shepperton, near London, and has Maureen O'Hara and the American Dana Andrews as its stars.

GERMAN NURSES FOR BRITISH HOSPITALS

Fifty German girls have reached Britain to train as nurses and take the State Registration examinations. When they start work in the hospitals it will be under the same conditions as British nurses, and on the same scale of pay. When their three-year contract finishes, they will be free to return to Germany if they wish. More volunteers are expected in Britain for domestic work in hospitals and hostels, the total number required by the Ministry of Labour being 4,000.

SUEDE PROVES EXCITING

There is imagination and design in Britain's leather-work, and suede has proved an attractive medium. Suede shorts, or a rose pink overcoat; dainty scrolls on the fashionable short-fronted, high-heeled court shoe; soft gloves, perforated or with ornamental bracelets round the wrists; and unmistakably feminine bags, with delicate folds and shaped frames— these are a few of the outstanding products. The colours are either soft or gay, and the accessories can carry through any smart scheme.

A little boy surprised his parents by refusing to be scared into bein good

"It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their books if I'm naughty," he said. "I might as well tell you they think up in Heaven I'm dead."

"But why should they think that?"

"Because I haven't said my prayers for a fortnight."

* * *

Jack: "Don't you think that woman, as a rule, prefers a man who is her master?"

Ethel: "Not at all. She prefers one who thinks he is."

A TWENTY-SEVENTH LETTER

For many of us who find it hard to cope with the permutations and combinations of the twenty-six letters of the English-speaking alphabet, a twenty-seventh seems just another hazard, but to Cecil Keeling it is an almost certain space-saver and simplification. Keeling, BBC staff artists whose designs and illustrations for BBC publications have found their way all over the world, recently shared first prize in an international competition sponsored by the British typographical magazine "Alphabet and Image". In the terms of the competition, the new twenty-seventh alphabetical character was "to reperesent a recognised sound or combination of sounds and to be judged on its decorative, philological and typographical qualitities."

Keeling's design is an elegant amalgamation of the letters S and N symbolising the endings "—sion," "—ssion," and "—tion," which he explains by saying: "It seemed to me that if you invent a character it should immediately suggest what it is and be recognisable both in writing and in type. That is, you should use existing characters or a combination of known characters. I took the longest syllable I could think of because it seems so absurd that one sound like "—ssion" should take five letters to write." The comment of the judges was that his entry was in many ways the most logical and obvious, and that the virtue of the designs submitted by him and his co-prize-winner John C. Tarr of the Monotype Corporation who created a symbol of "ng", was that they were self-explanatory.

Although he has just invented a new letter, Keeling amuses himself in his spare time by working out theories to cut down the other twenty-six—by eliminating the silent or redundant letter in combinations like "ck", and "gh" for instance. The support from those who have fallen foul of the "oughs" of old England will overwhelm him.

U.S. Experiment In 24-Hour Medical Service

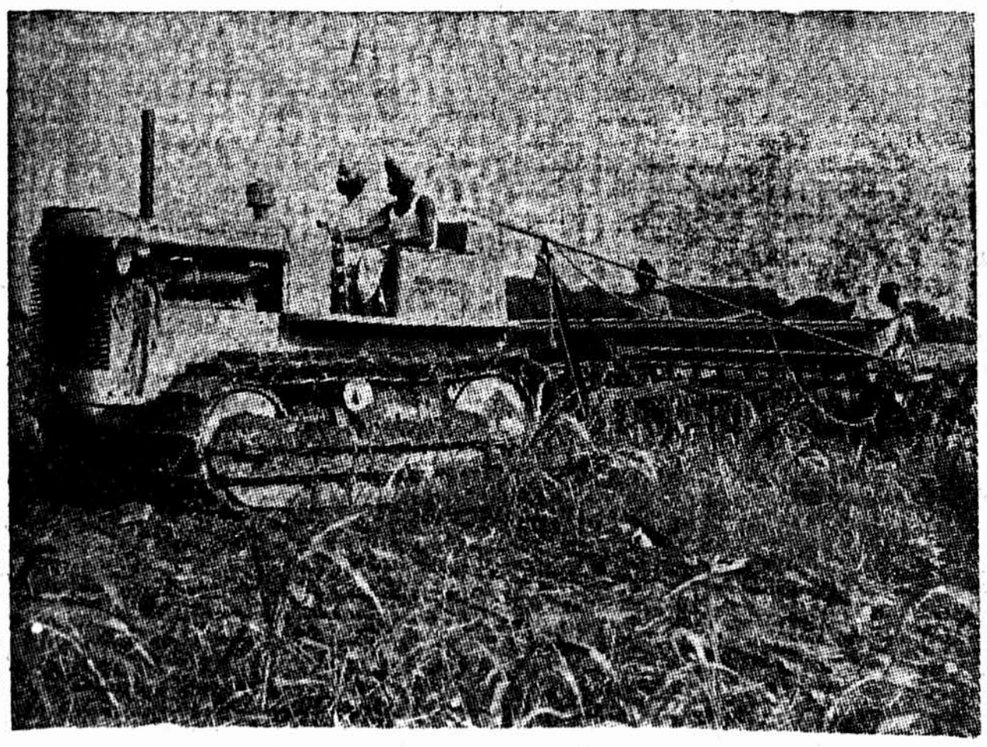
Nearly three quarters of a million residents of Milwaukee County, Wisconsi, (north central United States), may receive 24-hour service from the Physicians' Service Bureau in getting doctors for emergency and special mecidal aid. A total of 650 doctors—about 70 per cent of all active doctors in the country—own and operate the system, which is self-supporting and which serves to end duplications of medical calls and delays in emergency service.

Center of the plan is a large telephone switchboard where six specially-trained operators working under a supervisor receive an average of 500 emerges calls a month—75 per cent of them at night. These operators will locate a patient's family physician, promptly answer emergency calls, and supply the names of qualified specialists and general practitioners. They have on hand 18 lists bearing the names of 345 recognized specialists and one list with the name of 661 general practitioners. All of the participating doctors inform the bureau of their whereabouts when not in their offices, so that they may be reached when needed.

HUSBAND: "No two men in the world are exactly alike."

Wife: "Well, I don't know. I wouldn't risk marrying again, anyhow."

REFUGEE REHABILITATION



Sponsored by the Indian Co-Operative Union Ltd., Delhi, 35 families of cultivators from Sind and Bahawaupur have formed themselves into a multi-purpose Co-Operative Society.
Picture Shows The 16 Horse Power tractor in operation.

They are cultivating an area of 400 acres at village Chatarpur, 12 miles from Delhi on a co-operative basis. The Central Ministry of Agriculture has supplied the Society with a tractor, seeds and some agricultural implements
Picture shows Cultivators gathering round the tractor

Concept of Nationalism in Art— One man Schemes of Art— Distinctions of National Institution—Basis and Background of Organisation. Propagation of music - Bombay, clean or beautiful?— Anachronism in historical films— Worth of budding artists.

Art is universally recognised as one of the forms of national expression. It reflects the individuality of every civilised and independent country. India needed freedom from the foreign yoke for the reorganisation of her various arts on a truly national basis. And she has attained freedom and is now in a position to tackle the hitherto neglected problem of art.

National Institutions

The Central Government has recognised art as one of the obligations of the state and has allocated it to the educational portfolio, but the task of reorganisation is by no means easy The conditions, in which Indian Arts had acquired and retained a national character, do not exist today. The temple and court have almost ceased to be centres of art. Their place will be taken by popular and secular institutions; and art should be expected to re-emerge as a national expression under the latter's aupices.

The term "national' was never before so cheap as it is at present. Since it is freely allowed to be attached to hair dressing saloons and laundries, the people have failed to appreciate the significance of the term "National art". The new centres, which will be founded for the purposes of the reorganisation and development of arts, will be styled as national schools, academics, galleries and theatres. A few institutions have, irrespective of their merits, already been labelled as national. Others are springing at a rapid rate from the brains which have been suddenly invigorated.

Schemes-Specialists

The ambition to shine, dominate or seek power has been one of the worst reactions of independence. It is impeding the accomplishment of the stupendous task which the accredited leaders, who are at the helm of the country, have undertaken. There are persons, who were afraid of working as soldiers in the battle of freedom, but they are now eager to rank as pioneers of schemes of reconstruction of as makers of new India.

Persons, who are hawkering after the honour of pioneership, are in existence also in the world of art. In the age of democracy, some of such persons have the audacity to arrogate to themselves the privilege of the country's leadership in art and to place, before the Central Government, schemes ostentatiously marked as "national". The Government too, does not refuse to entertain one-man or one-institution schemes. It ought to judge the competence of individuals and institutions to work out schemes of national importance.

The Government is said to have expressed its approval of a one-man scheme of art-education, and now comes the report that it has approved of a scheme, submitted by a single art society, for the establishment of a "National" Art Gallery at New Delhi. The art world is not given an opportunity to express its views on the questions in which it is directly interested. Even a representative organisation like the All India Association of Fine Arts is not known to have been consulted in connection with any scheme. So far the Government has not weighed the public opinion particularly with regard to art, and has not deemed it advisable to pull in the horns of opportunists who have assumed the role of 'scheme-specialists".

Essential Conditions

The formulation of national schemes is considered to be a child's play. For the present it seems to be the sole concern of a few opportunists and officials of the educational department. The officials, who are bossing the show, apparently count India in the terms of New Delhi and have vast art world in the terms of a local coteric known to themselves. Have they and their friends and favourites among Indian artistes any conception of nationalism as an ideal of art organisation?

National institutions of art must enjoy the recognition and patronage of the state. The Government, even if it be responsible to the people should see that such institutions are fully representative and democratic in constitution. The art world should place control and direct national (institution in a democratic manner, and the sentative organisation of their country. The schemes which are submitted by unauthorised individuals and institutions and which are entertained by the Central Government, will fail fulfil this very first condition.

The distinctive art traditions of India must form the basis and background of her national art institutions. conversely stated, national institutions should reflect the individuality of art that was India. The fulfilment of the second condition will ensure true nationalism in art, but it is likely to be hampered by certain obstacles which are not insurmountable. Indian arts have sustained a tremendous set-back during the dark period of political subjugation. The unrestricted influx of Western-forms and influences has left the world of art in a state of confusion.

Menace Of Modernism

Modernists and progressivists who have, in recent years, managed to push themselves in the limelight, have never cared to understand the tradition. On the contrary they have superciliously treated it as a trifling The revival of Indian painting initiated some years ago has proceeded on the right lines. Its further progress is threatened by the aggression of the modern trends of Europe. Consequently patchworks and imitations of the mannerisms of European modernists have come to pass as example of modern Indian painting

The condition of architecture is explained by the Marine Drive models. The academic sculpture has already driven away the beautiful Indian sculpture to museums. Modern trends have also invaded dance and drama. The classical music has retained its integrity. In the south every thing of the Carnatic school, which has survived, is being preserved as a valuable legacy, but in the North only the khyal style of singing is popularised by interested parties as the best and whole of the Hindustani school.

Much valuable material which is still available is in the danger of being lost for ever through ignorance and indifference. On the other hand, unwholesome extraneous influences have crept into the structures of different Indian Arts; and they will be transported to the new institutions and will, thereby, perpetuate the evil of psuedo-nationalism in art. The tradition should be extricated from impurities and sophisticated trends in which it is entangled and should be accepted as the foundation of national institutions. The reorganisation of art on a national scale is a very difficult task. It demands, for its accomplishment, a concerted and well directed endeavour and not dictatorship by opportunists and propagandists.

For The People

The International Festival of Music and Drama, which was held at Edinburgh last month, attracted hundreds of visitors from overseas. Such festivals are indicative of the popularity of music and drama in western countries. They also show the methods adopted by these countries for the propagation and international exchange of music and drama.

India has enormous fund of music and dance—both classical and folks. Although drama has receded in the background with the growth of the talkies, music and dance enjoy popularity even in the remote countryside; and yet no truly all-India agency has been organised for the systematic propagation and inter-provincial exchange of music, dance and drama. The two schools of classical music—Hindustani and Carnatic—have still remained strangers to one another, because there is no organisation to take them beyond their respective frontiers and bring them together on a common platform.

Music, in the age of broadcasting when presented in a festival or conference, should not be the monopoly of those who can buy tickets. It is intended for the people and should be made accassible to them. In India some of the organisers of music conference—"jalsas" on a larger scale—pretend to serve the cause of music, but they do not allow it leak out of the concert halls through the fear of losing income. They have much to learn from the organisers of Scotland's Festival who had made arrangements for relaying concerts abroad for the benefit of those who were unable to attend the festival

Bombay-Beautiful!

The improvement of the civic sense of the people and the transformation of Bombay into a healthy and beautiful city are the familiar notes of the Municipal Corporation. They were heard at a function which came off in the Corporation Hall on September 21. The Corporators themselves should set examples of practical work. They should make, models of cleanliness, the buildings and localities in which they live. But after all they too belong to the people. Not a few of them acquire wisdom only when they are elected to the Corporation.

More surprising is the confusion between cleanliness and beauty A cleaner town is not necessarily beautiful. The Corporation wants Bombay to be beautiful, but it has not appreciated the values of co-operation of those who know how to impart beauty to towns. How many Corporators are themselves artists, architects or experts in civic art?

Past On The Screen

The production of historical films demands maximum accuracy of the selection of costumes, settings etc. The story should be presented with the appropriate background. Some of the foreign pictures, irrespective of their themes, put the periods to which they belong in the proper perspective. The latest among them was "For Ever Amber" in technicolour which was shown in Bombay a few days ago. The ensemble was reminiscent of the conditions and customs of old-time England.

The success of historical pictures should be, to some extent, estimated in proportion to the elimination of anachronism. If old-time England can be brought on the screen, the Moghul and Rajput periods of Indian history can be presented with equal accuracy. Paintings, architecture, poetry, music, dance and other relics of these periods are still available in abundance Museums can provide ample material; and yet anachronism is not infrequently noticed in Indian pictures. The film-industry needs the conviction that good historical subjects presented in their proper settings will provide both entertainment and education to the people.

Budding Artists

The Progressive Artists Group held its first exhibition of the works of art students at the Bombay Art Society's Salon on September 16 The object of the exhibition is to give an opportunity to students to show their works to the public. Students should take advantage of the facilities offered to them by the Progressive Group. Since the exhibition did not show anything striking or of outstanding merits, it is hoped that the organisers will make better selections in future and will aim at bringing hidden talent to the notice of the public.

Mr. A. A. Sheikh, whose painting "Lion-hunting" is reproduced in outline in these columns, is one of the talented budding artists of Western India. At present he is a student in the diploma class of the Sir J. J. School of Art and has taken Indian painting as the subject for examination. Mr. Sheikh has been awarded a Government scholarship with freeship. The Indian section of the School attracts students of talent and abilities. But little attempt is made, except in annual exhibitions by societies and groups to introduce their works in the public.

The painting is full of vigour, movement and action. The episode in which it is based runs like this. A lion was a terror to the people of Gujarat in ancient times. The Mohmedan ruler seated on Elephant started on an expedition to kill the lion. He encountered his prey and fired at it, but missed the mark. The lion bounced upon the elephant The king's retinue began to run helter skelter. In the meanwhile a Rajput ruler who had gone on horseback to witness the expedition hurled his spear at the lion and killed it The king is said to have rewarded the Rajput ruler with an army which he needed in order to regain his lost territory.

Lion Hunt By A. A. Sheikh

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE AND BALLOT BOX

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The battle against inflation is on in New Delhi. "If you take care of prices, the inflation will take care of itself," is the latest New Delhi slogan. The Government is genuinely anxious to cut down its expenditure. In any anti inflation scheme, it could not however launch plans, which, may adversely affect the Congress chances at the general elections, now round the corner. It is a matter of common knowledge that a village cultivator has had undreamt of prosperity in the last ten years. The price of wheat, for example has gone from Rs. three a maund in 1938 to Rs. 30 a maund in 1948 without appreciably increasing his cost of production. Thanks to Premier Pant, he gets higher and higher prices for his sugarcane. His taxes have not been enhanced. He pays the same land revenue, as he did in 1938. The major burden of financing the administration has fallen on the eighteen per cent of the population in this country. The taxes on income have steadily mounted up during the war and post war periods. Any scheme to levy a surcharge on land revenue or impose agricultural income tax is, however, skipped over, because of its repercussions on elections. On the contrary a scheme of compulsory saving is being contemplated. It will compel every salaried person to receive Government bonds in lieu of a percentage of his salary. Who will finance to make his two-ends meet is nobody's concern

Here again eighty two per cent of the population will remain unaffected. Any attempt at mopping of its surplus money might affect the 'fortunates' of the ballot box

Two Boards

The Government is setting up two Boards; a Resources Board and a Priority Board. The Boards will consist of Ministers. The Priority Board will determine the order of priorities for development scheme, proposed or under execution at present. The Government had also set up a Commodities Prices Board to advise on the price structure of the essential commodities. It was abolished because it gave inconvenient advice to the Government. The Government had also appointed an Advisory Planning Board. Its report has been slumbering, undisturbed, in a pigeon-hole. The Government has set up an Economy Committee, whose fate is practically sealed. The Committee, I understand, is expected to present agreed recommendations in respect of almost all Ministries except Agriculture, Education, Health and Labour. It is no use appointing Priority Boards and Economy Committees unless the Government implements their recommendations and thereby fights inflation and restores normal economic conditions in this country. The entire burden falls on the Prime Minister. It entirely depends on him to tell his colleagues to stop all avoidable expenditure. In the last analysis the Priority Board will fix priorities. It will, however, be the Cabinet, which will take decisions on those priorities. So long as the party interests or interests and whims of some Ministers continue to dominate the Cabinet the real remedy to fight inflation shall be shirked.

A section in the Government holds, that inflaion will disappear, if the prices were effectively controlled. Side by side threats are repeatedly given to black-marketeers and profiteers to frighten them from anti-social activities

Will Price Control Do?

The first issue is whether inflation could disappear by merely controlling prices. The Government is increasing its deficit by Rs. nine crores a month in addition to the expenditure on Kashmir and Hyderabad. In other words, the Government is adding to inflation, at least, at the rate of nine crore a month. Unless this additional flow of money is stopped, the mere control of prices could not check inflation.

Secondly on the assuption that the prices are effectively controlled, it would only leave larger amount with the consumer. Unless this surplus money were sucked out, there could be no checking of inflation.

Inflation, it will be thus seen, needs a three-fold trmrfy. Firstly the Government should stop adding to the already big pool of money in the market. Secondly, the Government should encourage the largest availability of consumer goods, either by imports or by home production. And thirdly, the Government should take effective steps to suck out the surplus money from the eighty-two per cent of population living in the countrv side.

The development programme, because of its wholly unplanned nature, has created unparalleled competition for a limited supply of building material and technical personnel. Building plans for hospitals, schools, factories, residential buildings, offices, multipurposes projects, roads, aerodromes, railways, and shipbuilding yards are competing with each other for the possession of a limited supply of cement, iron and steel and bricks. Is it a surprise that their prices have gone up, that there is black marketing and that no tangible progress is being made in any direction.

Sheikh Abdullah gave a press conference in New Delhi yesterday. He launched timely attack on the Maharaja of Kashmir.

He blamed India for letting down the Frontier. He did not, however, explain how had India let down the Frontier. It could be presumed that Sheikh Sahib wanted India to send her troops in defence of the Khan Ministry. With the composite character of the army in the pre-August period, this course, as could be judged, was not feasible.

Sheikh Sahib said: "There could be two types of effective appeal, religious and political." The religious appeal, he said, he could not use nor wished to use. He believed in economic appeal only. Khan Brothers also used the economic appeal with very well known results. The crusade against the Maharaja it should be assumed is not based on religious grounds but on economic grounds and democratic grounds. It is however a twilight of Kings, of Rajahs and Nawabs. India is committed to obtain people's verdict both in Kashir and Hyderabad. Let the will of the people triumph, it is suggested here.

Janab Rafi Kidwai is one Minister, who has been responsive to the press criticism. This paper, it will be recalled recently brought to his notice certain irregularities in the functioning of the Telephone Advisory Committee. The Minister promptly had enquiries made into the allegations. He has, since then fixed priorities for allocation of telephone connections. The specific cases of irregularities have also been looked into and suitable action is now contemplated. If every other Minister was equally responsive to public criticism, he would, not only be purifying the administration but would also make the Government strong by creating respect for it.

ON SOCIABILITY

By Satya Narayan Purohit, M.A. LL.B.

Man is a social animal. Gregariousness is embedded in his nature. He cannot live and thrive without society. But, the very unquestionable and fundamental nature of this phenomenon has deluded many a philosopher and social engineer of great eminence to fall into the mischievous error of deducing the ethical tenet, the principle of conduct from a fact, to infer "ought" from "is",and to place sociability in a position of very great importance in the family of values. Through this fallacy, sociability has been often described as an intrinsic value.

Literally sociability means communicativeness liking company. But, in its everyday usage the term implies not only this but also acquiescence to every wish, whim or caprice of the people among which you live, of society

Today, sociability as a virtue reigns supreme. We are, practically, the helpless subjects of this tyrant of a queen of virtues. She dictates. We follow. Without questioning, without reasoning. The voice of reason is stilled against the passionate call of this deity. The yes-man is the personification of this virtue, an ideal cherished under compulsion.

If you are to appear as a good man in the society, you must possess this virtue You simply cannot dispense away with this In the childhood the parents teach us to obey them tacitly. Then come the educators. They tell us that the very purpose of education is to make possible the successful adaptation of ourselves to the environment, to the conditions obtaining in the social organism.

Your friends and acquaintances impose upon you their whims. If you submit all is well with you. If not, you are turned into a black-sheep overnight

In the Hostel in which I lived during my postigraduate studies, it was a tradition that servants did all the work for the hostlers. They did not even wash their kerchiefs themselves. Once, a freshman, ignorant of this glaring tradition, began to wash his underwear in a bathroom. The whole array of bath-rooms was resounding with simultaneous shouts of 'dhobi' (washerman). That hostler did not dare to repeat this experiment. And this event was a warning to all freshmen

The other day I had to lose the good-will of a nice fellow simply on account of an act of omission. Some of our friends, enraged by that fellow's egoism and assertiveness, planned a very clever joke, rather a monstrous one, to be played upon him. I dared to tell them that the joke, though very clever, was not fit to be played upon any decent fellow, the fellow won't tolerate the joke, and it would certainly result in mutual discord. This timely warning, as usual, did not deter them from getting on with their plan. Now, there were two alternatives before me: either to lose the friendship of many by disclosing to him the joke which was going to be played upon him, by playing an active part in contributing towards the failure of their plan, by an act of commission; or to lose the good will of one by not telling him anything about it though not participating actively in it by an act of omission. As a prudent man I selected the latter course. The joke, of course, succeeded but not without the victim of it leaving our fold.

From times immemorial, any and every person, who has had the courage of his convictions to proceed towards reforming the existing structure in one sphere or the other fore example, in religion, philosophy, science, politics, social customs and institutions, discarding the protective robe of sociability, has been openly denounced as a social criminal and punished accordingly. Socrates, Christ, Galileo, Martin Luther, Marx, Mahatma Gandhi and many others have been the prey of social persecution

And is not democracy the consent of minorty to the rule of majority? This could be—in an enlightened state where people are educated carefully as regards their rights and duties imbibed with the righteous spirit of contributing towards the common good an ideal adminstration in which every individual thinks himself to be an indispensable limb of the social organism Otherwise, this could as well be a rule of thumb, and iron dictatorship of the majority party, where the minority party cherishes the virtue of sociability under compulsion Don't we hear occasionally the groans of those people, whom this dictatorship of majority strangles, in the form of statements like- "Majority is always in the black-" "Vulgar Majority", "Majority is a hydra-headed fool" etc. etc.

WAR IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

The old gray mare isn't what she used to be? Alas, neither is the Trojan horse.

A group of Chinese Communists, attempting to breach the walls of Yinghsien, reportedly disguised themselves as sheep. The plan was a fiasco despite their assumption that by mingling with real sheep they could pull the wool over the eyes of the defenders. What strikes one about this ruse is its un-Homeric quality. It must have been called Operation Inglorious. Certainly it does nothing to elevate warmaking to the romantic levels sometimes claimed for it. Even East-West diplomacy and American-Russian debate in the United Nations achieve more dignity.

To have entered Troy in a wooden horse many times the size of man or beast—the experience had proportions at least suggesting the heroic. But to go into battle as a sheep is too pointedly figurative. Peace may be harder than war, but surely mankind will soon prefer it

Christian Science Monitor.

JAZZ-AMERICAN VERSION

Jazz is like bananas—it must be consumed on the spot. God knows there are recordings in France, and some sad imitators. But all they do is give us an excuse to shed a few tears in pleasant company. Like everyone else, I really discovered jazz in America. Some countries have a national pastime and some do not. It is a national pastime when the audience insist on complete silence during the first half of the performance and then shouts and stamps during the second half. If you accept this definition, France has no national pastime, except perhaps action sales. Nor has Italy, except stealing. Belgium has its cockfights, Germany vampirism, and Spain its 'corridas'

I learned in New York that jazz is a national pastime. In Paris, it is a vehicle for dancing, but this is a mistake: Americans don't dance to jazz; they have instead a special music, heard also at marriages and first communions, called: Music by Muzak. In apartments there is a tap. It is turned on and Muzak musics; flirtations, tears, dancing. The tap is turned off, and Muzak musics no longer: the lovers and communicants are put to bed.

Jean-Paul Sartre in Trek (S. Africa.)

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3)

Israel against the teeth of Arab opposition. It is rather intriguing why America is divorcing the Soviet on other fronts and entering into a companionate arrangement in Palestine. It is also a mystery why the United States is pressing Britain to bring about a re-union of Ireland, while she follows a different policy in Palestine. It is the dual policy of the United Nations that has shaken the faith of the Asiatic nations in the 'bona-fides' of Big Powers.

* * *

While Big Powers are busy with jower politics, buccaneers and adventurers are making money in troubled waters. A number of Americans and Britons are helping the Pakistan forces in Kashmir, despite the professed neutrality of the Anglo-Americans. Sydney Cotton, an alleged Australian by birth, was flying Canadian planes under British licence for gun-gunning to Hyderabad from the Pakistan base. Col. Tulloch, formerly of the British Army, has been named by the Burmese Government as the man directing the Keren Rebellion against the Government. An Englishman has been arrested in Singapore, and is alleged to be the head of a gigantic arms-running racket in the Far East. Nearer home, an Indian millionaire, who purchased on a mass scale army trucks from the British and American authorities in India, sold them at fabulous prices to the Dutch authorities for their war against Indonesians. It was the Bombay Dockers' determination not to load the Dutch ship that prevented the transport of these trucks. Here the common man asserted himself.

* * *

War prophets are speculating whether world war III will break out in Berlin or in the Far East. It will not come in the near future, but if it breaks out at a distant period, it will be simultaneous on many fronts, including Dr. Malan's home front. This South African carbon-copy of Hitler thinks in terms of forcibly evacuating lakhs of South Africa-born and bred Indians, to make his country safe for the Whites. India will take up the challenge, and all Asian nations will stand by her, even if it comes to a question of war. It all depends on how the United Nations deals with Dr. Malan and his policy of White aggression. This generation has already been scared and scarred by two world wars. Atomic power, with its horrors of Hiroshima, is coming into its own. Can the common man stand the atomic blitz of world war III? This is the big question between you and me.

Tobacco—No Longer A Luxury

By 'Nambs'

CHEWING, smoking, snuffing these habits have today become as regular as taking food or wearing clothes. It is not however generally known that the Indian Tobacco industry is one of great importance. Just as some people think that there is no tobacco in the beedies, or that the beedi leaf is also tobacco, people generally think that the smoking or chewing habit is not Indian but foreign. The Government have thus taken tobacco as a luxury in India and taxed it sufficiently heavily from 1943 onwards.

It is generally believed that tobacco was first brought to India by the Portuguese. Today however from India stands second only to the United States of America with an acreage of 1,401,000 acres as compared with 1,732,000 acres in America. The yield of tobacco per acre varies from place to place in India and it has been found to average between 160 pounds and 12000 pounds per acre.

The provinces of Madras, Bengal and Bihar as well as Bombay are important for tobacco cultivation, and in each area there is especialisation. In Madras we get the cigar tobaccos growing well in the Madura and Trichinopoly Districts, and chewing tobacco in Coimbatore and Salem districts, while the east coast is important for virginia cultivation, which incidentally gives us the cigarette tobacco. The Rangpur division in Bengal is famous for its varieties of Cigar wrapper tobacco. Though part of Bengal before, now it is in Pakistan. The foreign breeds of Java, Sumatra and Manilla tobaccos have been successfully developed here as indigenous breeds. During the war when the imports were cut off the Indian cigar manufacturer catered to the international market using these wrapper tobaccos. Bombay province is specially noted for the Beedi tobacco that is produced there. Sangli and Akola are names mentionable in this connection.

Tobacco is a very good money crop for the cultivator. It is also said to be a good manuring crop. Maize and even rics has been found to be successful in better growth soon after the tobacco crop is removed. The Telugu districts of Madras province, the Gondia area of Bombay, the Rangpur area of Bengal — all owe their prosperity in part to this important crop

The tobacco crop is one which takes three to four months. The seeds are microscopic in size. The sowing usually takes place in October or November. In three to four weeks the seedlings come up. Next follows the process of transplantation. There seedlings are transplanted to previously prepared fields, keeping them at a certain specified distance from each other. Too much rain is bad for th tobacco plant. So there is controlled irrigation over the channels and the seedlings are watered once in two days. The plants come up in about four to six weeks time. The first leaves that come up are removed so that the plant may grow up fully and mature. The leaves are green in colour, and not dark as we see it later on. The smell also is quite different from the usual tobacco smell.

●

When the leaves have become mature they are cut and then the important process of curing starts. The two important methods are flue-curing and air curing. In the former the tobacco is hung inside a closed room with pipes passing all over. Through the pipes heated steam passes and the leaves get cured and tempered by this heat. This is the usual process for the cigarette tobacco.

In air-curing or sun-curing the leaves are hung in the sun or in the shade and then allowed to dry. In the process of drying it gets the tobacco smell and gets toned in appearence and texture too.

After the curing the leaves are heaped together for making them fully mature. They are shifted and reheaped at regular intervals. The process goes on till the proper flavour is got.

The flue-curing barns for cigarette tobacco are strewn all over the North East line of the M.S.M. Railway and Gunter and Rajamundry are places of note.

The above are the usual processes to which tobacco is subjected while curing is done. To suit it to different purposes some special processes like adding jaggery, putting white sand, filtering etc., are also done in different areas.

Chewing tobacco is probably the most popular custom in this country. 'Pan-supari' is not complete without it. The big long leaves called 'PALGHAT tobacco' are famous in this variety. There is a bit of anachronism in this name, namely that the tobacco is not grown in Palghat at all. It is only marketed through Palghat and curiously this name has come.

Beedi smoking is another popular habit. Beedi tobacco comes mostly from Akola and Sangli in the Bombay province as well as from Gonda. It is not generaly known that the beedi is made up of tobacco power rolled up in beedi leaf. The industry flourishes in Bombay in Vellore, Trichinopoly and the West Coast, as well as in Tinnevelly District (Madras Province) from where good quantity is exported to Ceylon as well.

Cigarette manufacture has come to stay in India though still controlled by foreign fiirms. The Virginia leaf from Guntur is said to be as good as the virginia from Egypt or elsewhere.

●

Cigar smoking is a favourite of the more fashionable people. Yet the importance of India in this respect is not so widely known. Trichinopoly cigars are famous all over the world, near to the same place is Dindignal which is also an important cigar rolling centre. The Trichinopoly cigars are sent to rll parts of India, and also to Egypt, Aden, United Kingdom, Singapore and East Africa. The war gave a great fillip to this industry, the western troops in India themselves consuming a good lot. One peculiaity is that though produced in Madras province it is smoked more outside the province than inside. The industry is interesting one with nearly 2000 workers engaged therein. Their skill is so grand that people generally think that cigars are machine made. In fact the best are only hand-made ones. Their names, their fancy packings, their handsome appearance—all mean money. The trade is still carried on with vigour. Now the industry is having a lull. The imposition of government control by way of excise duties has somewhat regimented the industry.

Cigar is the richman's cheroot. Cheroots are a favourite with many an ordinary individual. In the East coast of the presidency of Madras it is usual to see women also rolling and smoking cheroots.

●

Hookah is the pleasure of Rajas, Nawabs, and the habit is more popular in North India than in the South.

Snuff is the inspiration for many a Madrasi and Bengalee. There are various varieties of snuff, varying from Officer's snuff to children snuff. Madras is an important place of manufacture; so are places in Orissa and Punjab.

Since April 1943 the Government of India have levied a duty on tobacco. It is an excise duty on consumption. The rate is varied according to use to which it is put. In addition there is a duty on cigars according to the value. From the year 1948 (April) a similar ad valorem duty has been imposed on Cigarrettes as well.
fiably proud.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
IF YOUR BOY-FRIEND FALLS FOR ANOTHER GIRL, DON'T LET THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE GET YOU DOWN. FALLING FOR ANOTHER BOY WILL SQUARE IT!
GLADYS PARKER
9-16

Aldous Huxley Looks To Yogi For Salvation

(Continued From Page 2)

progress is much less strong today than at the turn of the century. World War I dealt it a heavy blow. World War II a still more brutal one. The rise of totalitarianism suggested that human nature was not as good as had been thought, nor progress as inevitable.

Early Paradise

During several decades the hopes of many for Utopia were pinned on Soviet Russia, which seemed to be creating the earthly paradise by main force. However, Arthur Koestler's "Darkness at Noon" and "The Yogi and the Commissar", Victor Kravchenko's 'I Chose Freedom" and a host of other books by men who know Russia at first-hand, have greatly dampened the early enthusiasm of fellow-travellers. The Berlin-Moscow pact also helped.

The significance of science has in its turn come in for radical revaluation. To the Victorians it was the good genie that would banish drudgery, create luxuries for everyone, and increase longevity. Since Hiroshima science has become a symbol of terror. In itself it is morally neutral, but in the hands of men it offers the means of ending humanity's problems by ending humanity.

All of these twentieth-century developments have resulted in a profound disillusionment. Utopia fades into the indefinite future. With its postponement, the ancient questions have returned. The intellectual and the man in the street both face what men have always faced: the loneliness of clinging precariously to an impersonal planet. uncertainty of what the next year will bring, the certainty of death. The gleaming vision of the terrestrial paradise is no longer able to obscure these questions.

Religion has traditionally claimed that it can provide the answers—that it can explain man's peculiar status in the animal world, and give lasting significance to his life. Now that inevitable progress is no longer inevitable, it becomes psychologically possible for disillusioned secularists to examine the claims of religion.

During the second half of the nineteenth century it required a powerful act of the will for a thoughtful person to accept a religious viewpoint. The whole tenor of science, at least as it was popularly understood was anti-religious. The discoveries of the astronomers and physicists made the universe seem an overgrown machine. This century has seen a gradual but far-reaching revolution in science, especially physics. "Probabilities" and "statistical averages" are replacing iron-bound "natural laws." The universe, as viewed from the laboratory, is becoming increasingly mysterious. There is room for anything in it—even God.

Literature Today

Writers in general may not be able to predict whether there will be a World War III, but they are abnormaly sensitive to subtle changes in the unspoken assumptions that govern people's thoughts and attitudes. The writers of today are beginning to express what the average man may well take for granted fifty or a hundred years from now.

The authors dealing with religious themes do not provide a blueprint of the new period of history waiting be born. What the literature of today does clearly suggest is simply that the present, ultra-materialistic era is drawing to close.

NO FOOD FOR FIVE DAYS

Successful Experiment With Energy Tablets

BY DIANA STRODE

Woman's job of feeding the family has been taken into a male stronghold in Britain in a five-day experiment that soon may alleviate famine in any part of the world

In a country mansion near Stockbridge, Hampshire, 80 medical students have tested the effects of living entirely on a new kind of energy tablet. Closely watched by a team of Britain's top doctors, surgeons and pathologists, the "guinea pigs" fed solely on six brown tablets a day with not even a drop of water to wash them down

Despite loss of weight, they led an active life with sparring bouts and other outdoor sports, muscle-power tests, intelligence tests and a daily movie for recreation. Twenty other students fasted completely so that doctors could compare blood pressure, temperature, strength and powers of concentration.

The food concentrate, weighing one-third of an ounce, contains vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins and thirst-quenching chemicals. It comes in a choice of five flavours—lemon, banana, caramel-orange, pineapple or chop suey. Valuable in face of the present shortage of food supplies throughout the world. the tablets may also be used as emergency rations during shipwreck or siege.

Developed by Dr. Hellmuth Heitz, London research chemist. the tablets are intended for export and four foreign countries are already negotiating for them. After this stringent diet. the body returns to normal in less than 24 hours.

(COPYRIGHT)

SYMPATHY!

One bright, sunny day, Rumania's Communist Foreign Minister, Anna Pauker, was seen walking down a main street in Bucharest holding an open umbrella over her head. An acquaintance stopped her and said:

'Excuse me, Your Excellency, but what is the umbrella for? There's not a cloud in the sky.'

With extreme dignity, she replied: 'It is raining in Moscow, comrade.'

Curieux (Geneva)

The delivery boy from the fishmonger's presented his package to the servant girl with the simple announcement, "It's C.O.D."

The girl bristled up and replied, "You needn't spell it out for me—and besides, the cook asked for haddock."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The burning of Baramula was the darkest of deeds perpetrated by the raiders in Kashmir. Hundreds were killed in cold blood. No distinction was made between Hindu, Muslim Sikh or Christian. Picture shows Baramula ablaze.

Baramula is all debris of houses sacked and homes burnt.

Pattan yet another town completely destroyed by the raiders

The entire Mission building of St. Joseph's Convent was ransacked and razed to the ground. The chapel was strewn with smashed glass and plaster. The statues of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin were mutilated. The Assistant Mother Superior, three nuns and a British Officer's wife were murdered in cold blood. Picture shows the wreckage after the raiders' vandalism.

—Courtesy "The Kashmir story" produced by the Publication Division of the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. Natarajan.